The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE STATES' CHARITIES.

Third Annual Report of the Board of State Charities.

The Prisons, Reformatories, Asylums and Local Institutions of the State.

Crime and Criminals---Their Treatment and Prevention.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 15, 1872.

A weekly volume of between six and seven hundred pages, the third annual report of the Board of Charities, has been distributed to the members of the Legislature. It contains a mass of valuable information to the law maker and student in social science, in regard to the pauper, criminal and insane class of the State, that if condensed within a reasonable space would be of great value. But this weekly volume is very crudely thrown together, and will be of little practical value until some industrious and skilled collator extracts the moral and social significance of its facts and figures. Still, it must be admitted, the Board has done a good work in the collection of facts, and by devising a system and plan of inquiries for the future that premises important results every year, hereafter, it is reasonable to suppose, its reports will be more complete. The information it is authorized by law to require of our local officials is of the highest importance to the wise disposition of questions involving the whole range of pauperism and crime.

The Board of Public Charities of the State consists of G. Dawson Coleman of Lebanon, George L. Harrison of Philadelphia, Heister Clymer of Berks, Wm. Bakewell of Allegheny, and Thomas L. Kane of McKean county. George L. Harrison is President of the Board, and its chief office is in Philadelphia. Wilmer Worthington of Chester is the general agent and secretary. The Board is very economically managed. Its expenses last year were but $4,984, of which Dr. Worthington received $3,000 as salary, and $1,220 were paid for clerical services. The members of the Board serve without pay, their necessary travelling expenses being all they receive from the State. The report of Dr. Worthington embraces an interesting history and description of one hundred and twenty of the charitable homes and hospitals of the State, supported in whole or in part by private subscriptions, and which he personally visited and inspected during the year. From indisposition he was not enabled to make his proposed visits of inspection to the alms houses and prisons of the State. In spite the period of their first inspection, the influence the Board has exercised has been very salutary in abating more of the most objectionable abuses.

THE CRIMINAL CLASS.

Included in the volume and occupying nearly a hundred pages of space is a rather prosy paper on "Crime and Prison Economy," by Mr. Harrison, of Philadelphia, the President of the Board, which is intended, I judge, to exhaust the whole subject. A summary of its statements and arguments shows it advocates *preventive* rather than *remedial* measures in dealing with crime. Chief among these *preventive* measures are universal education, care of neglected children, reformatory schools, the suppression of intemperance, employment of all idle vagrants, and a certain treatment of prisoners confined in county or municipal prisons. There is no doubt these measures once adopted would be a preventive of a large proportion of crime. Coming next to the *remedial* system, or prison economy proper, Mr. Harrison advocates, as a fundamental principle, *reformation through punishment*, to be accomplished by such disciplines as this:

1. Separate confinement of each convict at first, and next, their employment in voluntary productive labor, to be performed in small companies or families, the convicts having free intercourse, and to share in the proceeds of their labor.

2. Instruction in industrial pursuits, the elements of learning and morality and religion, with moral influence instead of physical force as a disciplinary power.

3. Classification of prisoners; trained and experienced keepers; commutation of sentence for meritorious conduct; long or indefinite sentences so as to leave full opportunity for commutation, and the working out of the reformatory process.

4. Intermediate prisons or houses of discharge, where the reformation may be tested by a greater degree of liberty.

5. Refuges for released prisoners "to facilitate their reintroduction to the bosom of society."

Such is the merest skeleton of Mr. Harrison's comprehensive plan; first, for the prevention of crime, and that failing, for the reformation of criminals. It unites some practical things with a great deal that is impracticable.

RECRUITS FOR THE CRIMINAL CLASS.

Dr. Worthington in his report to the Board urges with great force and practical argument the duty of the State to care for children without natural guardians, and who grow up without any intellectual, moral or religious training, or instruction in any industrial occupation. From those who have been neglected in their youth, the criminal class is largely made up, and the duty of the State to rescue such children before it is too late is enforced with vigor. The Doctor does not think large State institutions the best for this object, but rather favors local associations supported mainly by contributions from individuals, where the family system of government can be introduced, and something approaching a home influence exerted. Another excellent feature of this class of institutions is the personal effort it encourages on the part of the humane to direct the forsaken children to paths of virtue and industry. Doctor Worthington urges state liberality for the education and training of neglected children in these weal institutions as resting on the same broad basis as our noble system of common schools.

As near as I can understand Dr. Worthington, he objects to the policy of our poor laws, which requires each city, county and township to provide for its own poor, and that no money should be drawn from the State for local institutions for the support of the poor, needy and suffering. He thinks there are many exceptions to this rule, and that it is imperative the State should make suitable provision for destitute and neglected children, the care of the indigent sick, and relief of the aged and infirm.

Possibly true; but would not State aid applied in a general way, speedily demoralize local enterprise and exertion?

PENITENTIARY STATISTICS.

Mr. A. J. Ourt contributes to the volume a paper on the combined statistics of the two penitentiaries and two houses of refuge in the eastern and western part of the State. In the two penitentiaries during 1872, 453 prisoners were received—443 males and 10 females. Of the convicts 81 per cent. were adults, and 19 per cent. minors; 77 per cent. were natives of the United States, 7 per cent. of Ireland, 3 per cent. of England, 3 per cent. of Germany, and 7 per cent. of other foreign countries. Of the 453 convicts 388 had never been apprenticed, and only 51 served out their apprenticeship; 341 could read and write, 77 were unable to do either, and 35 could only read. As to the habits of the prisoners 133 forsook used liquor, 126 were moderate drinkers, and 189 were intemperate. The cost of maintenance was $188,348.65, an average cost per capita of $185.84, or a daily cost of 50.91 cents; of which sum the State paid 13.45 cents, counties 23.73 cents, and prisoners' labor 13.77 cents.

The number of convicts discharged from the two prisons during the year was 467, or 14 more than were received—a change in the figures in the right direction. There were remaining in confinement on the first of the year 1,032 prisoners. There were discharged by pardon during the year 40, by commutation of sentence 353, and by expiration of sentence 27.

HOUSE OF REFUGE STATISTICS.

The oldest of the two institutions in the State was opened in Philadelphia in 1828. In 1850 a refuge was opened at the same place for colored delinquents, and in 1854 a new and enlarged refuge was opened in the place of the former one for white juveniles. In the same year the refuge at Pittsburgh was opened for white and colored juvenile delinquents. There are about twenty acres of land connected with these institutions, the original cost of which was $25,000; the present buildings cost $523,500, not including the building for white females at Philadelphia, opened in 1872.

The capacity of these institutions is 858; and the estimated value of the real estate including buildings, is $1,200,000; personal property, $73,000.

The receipts last year were $151,852 83; of this sum $26,128 40 was received from labor of inmates. During the same period there were expended $101,790.15, of which $32,418.54 were for salaries and wages.

The number of juvenile delinquents in these institutions January 1, 1872, was 752, viz: white boys, 493; white girls, 178; colored girls, 43; colored boys, 0. The average age of those committed was 14.1 years. They had but little education for the most part, and only 45 per cent. had both parents living. The number discharged from the institution during the year was 487—of which 95 were indentured, and 176 returned to friends and 59 discharged on parole. The health of the institutions is shown by the fact that out of a population of 1,239 juvenile delinquents, only six died during the year.

STATISTICS OF INSANITY.

The statistics are for the year 1871, and are compiled from the reports of five hospitals, viz: Friends' Asylum, Pennsylvania, the State Lunatic, Dixmont and Philadelphia. During the year there were 1,095 patients admitted into these institutions, and at the close of the year they contained 2,171, viz: 1,074 males, and 1,097 females; of these admitted during the year, the largest proportion of them, 30.56 per cent., became insane between twenty and thirty years of age, whereas there was a greater number living, viz: 48.09 per cent. under ten and between ten and twenty years of age. From these facts it is evident that between twenty and thirty years of age there is an increased liability to insanity, or, at that period of life, man is brought into contact with a greater number of causes of insanity.

During the year there were discharged 912 patients—468 males and 446 females; of the discharged 289 were restored, 241 improved, 174 unimproved, and 206 died; of the 2,171 remaining in hospital at the close of the year, 695 were supported by friends, 1,433 by the public and 43 by hospital. The number of insane in the State by the census of 1870 was 3,895.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

There is also contained in the report of the Board, statements of the condition and operations, of the State deaf and dumb asylum, the blind asylum, the training school for feeble minded children, the Allegheny county Work House, and the Pennsylvania Lying-in Hospital, besides notices of the one hundred and thirty local institutions, under different names, which were visited by Dr. Worthington during the year, all of which, he says "Are engaged in relieving worthy persons in moderate circumstances; by aiding them to procure employment, assisting the destitute poor, and mitigating a large amount of suffering and want."

STATISTICS OF PRISONS AND PAUPERISM.

The Board has not been able to gather very full statistics on this subject, but under legislation of the last session of the Legislature, requiring returns to be made to it from various county officers, it will soon become possible to know the nature and extent of crime and pauperism in the State. All plans for laits or alms houses, hereafter to be built, must be submitted to the Board, sufficiently in detail for clear comprehension, and must receive its approval before they can be legally used for the construction of these establishments. The Board has already had occasion to act under this legislation, especially in the interesting and important matter of the construction of an insane department to the poor-house in Westmoreland county.

The prison statistics show the management of the prisons of each county, their capacity, size of cells, ventilation and heating, material, cost, and when erected. The Bucks county jail, erected in 1812, seems to be the best of all. The clothing and character of the food furnished prisons is also given, and much information in regard to habits, education, etc.

Reports received from fifty-seven alms houses in the State show the number of acres attached to them to be 10,336; cost of land and buildings $4,430,456; capacity for 11,960 inmates. The total expenditures in these houses for the year, for maintenance, salaries, etc., was $895,667. The out-door relief furnished from the same institutions aggregated $231,296. Excluding receipts from farms and other sources the total net expenses of the alms houses and out-door relief amounted to $1,051,013 for the year.

The total number of persons who received indoor relief was 19,010. The average number supported during the year was 7,104. From this statement tramps and vagrants are excluded.

The report also contains a large number of tables, showing the condition of the township poor, the number of persons charged with crime in the several counties, and information on many other subjects. What is here given will show the scope of the work proposed by the Board of State Charities for itself, and the character of the information collected. In a few years, its reports will be quite complete from every county, and then it will be easy to show at a glance the condition of all institutions and subjects coming under its supervision. Such information will be invaluable to the law maker and suggestive to the humanitarian. ARCTIC.

The Constitutional Convention.

Open or Secret Voting—Supplementary Suffrage Report — Attorney-General Dimmick's Resignation—Appropriations.

PHILADELPHIA, February 14, 1873.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Petitions and memorials were presented on the sale of intoxicating liquors, military service, &c.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence was granted to a number of gentlemen, principally from the western part of the State.

SUPPLEMENTARY SUFFRAGE REPORT.

Mr. McAllister, from the Committee on Suffrage and Elections, presented the following supplementary report:

For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service either civil or military, of the State or United States; nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or the United States, or on the high seas; nor while a student of any seminary of learning; nor while kept in any poor house or other asylum; nor while confined in any public prison; *Provided*, That when any student shall have wholly abandoned his former residence he may acquire a new residence as any other citizen.

APPROPRIATIONS.

By Mr. Newlin—That the Governor may approve any appropriation and disapprove any other appropriation in the same bill. In such case he shall, in signing the bill, designate the appropriations disapproved, and shall return a copy of such appropriations with his objections to the house in which the bill originated, and the same proceedings shall then be had as in case of other bills disapproved of by the Governor.

RELATING TO MINING COMPANIES.

By Mr. Mott, on the propriety of reporting a section prohibiting any incorporated company, organized for mining purposes, or possessed of mining privileges, from owning, holding or possessing the soil or surface right of more than one thousand acres of land, at any one time, exclusive of lands held for right of way for railroad purposes, by due appropriation of law.

ATTORNEY GENERAL DIMMICK'S RESIGNATION.

Mr. Wayne McVeagh, of Dauphin, presented a communication enclosing the resignation of Hon. Samuel E. Dimmick, of Wayne, who, subsequent to his election as a member of the Convention, had been appointed Attorney General of the State, which was accepted.

THE FUNERAL OF GOV. GEARY.

Mr. Landis reported that the committee appointed to attend the funeral of the late ex-Governor Geary had carried out the instructions of the Convention, and desired to be discharged, which was done.

VOTING BY BALLOT.

The Convention having gone into Committee of the Whole, the subject of voting by ballot, open or secret at elections.

Mr. Patton was in favor of an open ballot, and of having the names of voters written upon the tickets, as well as having education a test of qualification.

Mr. Curtin was in favor of the report as it came from the committee.

Mr. Hay was antagonistic to the secret vote, considering it the means of huge frauds at elections. Messrs. Darlington, Read, Bartholomew and others discussed the question, merely rehearsing the arguments, *pro* and *con*, of the gentlemen who had preceded them during the debate. Without coming to a vote, the Committee rose with leave to sit again to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA, February 15, 1873.

PRESIDENT MEREDITH RECOVERED.

President Meredith having recovered from his late illness, called the Convention to order this morning. The minutes of yesterday were read and adopted.

MILITARY SERVICE AND INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

Petitions and memorials were received and referred, all having reference to the sale of intoxicating liquors and military service.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Resolutions being in order, Mr. Newlin presented the following:

That the Governor, Attorney General and Superintendent of Common Schools shall constitute a State Board of Education. They shall appoint county Superintendents, and shall have supervision of public instruction, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

OPEN OR SECRET BALLOTS.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole, Judge Lawrence in the chair, the subject before the body being the amendment of the member from Somerset to the section on the ballot.

Mr. J. W. White believed in slip tickets as the most convenient. He could not vote for the proposition to have the name of the voter written upon the ballot. It could not have any good influence upon the voter. He did not believe the sweeping charges of frauds at the elections in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Kaine could not support the section, but desired to have the amendment carried. It was demanded by the people, who did not wish to be deprived of the right which they had enjoyed for so long a period.

Mr. Minor felt that the report and the amendments did not cover the ground, and that neither would prevent frauds.

Messrs. Hazzard, Cassidy, Temple, and others continued the debate until adjournment.

FIRES.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 13.—A fire broke out this morning in the New Haven and Harlem Railroad freight depot, damaging property of the company to the amount of about thirty thousand dollars; Jarger's machinery manufactory about twenty thousand dollars; Thomas Jones' glass manufactory twenty thousand dollars, and several others in small amounts, in all reaching one hundred thousand dollars.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, February 14.—The woodenware factory of Wm. Brown, in the southern part of this city, was almost wholly destroyed by fire between one and two o'clock this morning. The loss is estimated at from forty-five to sixty thousand dollars.

The Last Hopes of the Polygamists Gone.

SALT LAKE, February 15.—The special message on Utah affairs is a cunning blow to the hopes of the polygamous theocrats. The church organs are evidently at a loss what to do. The *Herald* says it is another heavy dose, but they must dance to the music furnished.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

The Senatorial Investigation Progressing.

THE TOBACCO BILL.

The New Five Per Cents Issued to the Syndicate.

INTEREST ON CALLED BONDS.

The New York Stock Exchange Investigation.

GOVERNMENT VS. RAILROADS.

Opinion on the Collection of Unpaid Postage.

THE PRESIDENT NOTIFIED OF HIS ELECTION

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, February 16, 1873.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

An effort was made yesterday in the Senate to procure the adoption of a rule similar to the House previous question, which cuts off all debate at the pleasure of the majority. Heretofore there has been no limit to the debate in the Senate, and corrupt jobs that rushed through the House under the operation of the "previous question" gag-rule, very frequently were fully exposed and defeated in the Senate. The adoption of any rule in the Senate restricting debate will greatly facilitate the work of getting jobs through Congress.

The House of the next Congress will contain nearly three hundred members, while the Senate will number less than eighty. A rule restricting debate might therefore be quite necessary in the former, but wholly unnecessary in the latter.

IMPORTANT TO MARINERS.

The following circular was issued yesterday by the Secretary of the Treasury, to collectors of customs and others:

"The Government of the United States is requested by that of Great Britain to endeavor to ascertain the identity of a certain large sailing ship, which, while navigating the Baltic Sea, somewhere between Copenhagen and Dantzic, on the 16th of December, 1872, at about 1 A. M., collided and sunk the British steamer "Herald," and then proceeded without rendering assistance to the persons on board the sinking vessel, all of whom perished except the fireman, when many might have been rescued from the bottom of a life boat, to which they clung until washed away. The unknown vessel lost her bowsprit and jibboom.

"You are requested to give this Department any information which you may be able to obtain concerning the name and nationality of the sailing ship referred to."

THE TOBACCO BILL.

The Internal Revenue Commissioner and all the Bureau officials are working against the tobacco bill, giving the producer and retail dealer the right to sell leaf tobacco without paying the tax. They pronounce it a grand scheme, say that it is not the farmer pressing this bill, that the manufacturers are against it, and besides the Government losing $5,000,000 per annum, which the commissioner knows, would be the fact should the bill become a law. The extent of losses beyond that cannot be estimated, but would be very great, as they would be no way to restrict the rule, or account for the quantity which would be sold without paying the tax, under the proposed law.

THE INTEREST ON CALLED BONDS.

The coupons on bonds on which interest has ceased still come into the United States Treasury, the payment of interest having been made by the banks pu rchasing them very nearly up to the date at which they are received here. Most of this payment of interest after it has ceased is made by the bankers in Europe, and, therefore, some of the holders of the bonds to which these coupons were attached, will find when the bonds themselves are taken up by the Government, that they will not bring as much as thought, as all this extra interest which was paid on the coupons will then be deducted in paying for the bonds.

LUMBERING OPERATIONS IN MAINE.

Parties from the lumbering regions of Maine, now in Washington, report the operations of Senator and Amasa Sprague in running cotton mills and turning out lumber, to be on an extensive scale.

They are now endeavoring to get through the Maine Legislature an act incorporating a company, authorizing a capital stock of $2,500,000 and the right to issue $1,500,000 worth of bonds for the purpose of carrying on the lumber trade out of the heavy purchase of timber lands recently made from Mr. Coburn. The gentleman alluded to by Speaker Blaine is a wealthy bank owner in Maine.

THE GOVERNMENT VS. RAILROADS.

There is a great diversity of opinion in the Senate Judiciary Committee on the question before them as to the power of the Government to regulate rates of transportation over railroads. The chief point at issue upon which the Committee are unable to agree is the constitutionality of such a step by the National Government. It is said that this Committee will undoubtedly present any report from the Committee this session. The same question has been before the Committee in former Congresses, and was unacted upon then on account of the doubt which was manifested as to the legal right of the Government to assume such great power as the proposition contemplates.

THE SUPPRESSION OF OBSCENE LITERATURE.

Mr. Comstock, the gentleman who is making such strenuous efforts to suppress the traffic in obscene literature by preventing its transmission through the mails, finds his efforts ably seconded by our national legislators. The report of the Senate Committee on Postoffices and Postroads on the subject is sufficient to provide for the enactment of a law which will be broad and general in its application in preventing the circulation of the kind of literature. Mr. Comstock has done and is doing so much to debauch the minds of the young and degrade manhood and womanhood.

PROPOSED CONVENTION OF LABORING MEN.

Preparations are in progress to organize a mass convention of the executive committees of the National Labor Congress throughout the country, and those members of Congress interested in the subject of labor. The convention, it is thought, will gather some three hundred representatives of the Council under their call, and it is proposed then to discuss the question of labor and its relation to the National Government, and what legislation should be enacted to advance the interests and directly benefit the entire laboring masses.

THE POSTAL CAR SERVICE.

The proposed increase of pay for the postal car system is still under discussion by the Senate Committee on Appropriations. It has been decided to grant additional compensation for this service, but what amount the Committee have not agreed upon. A full committee is desired when final action is taken upon the matter, and upon the return of Senator Windom, and the presence of Senators Morrill and Stevenson, the last two being now engaged upon the Senate Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee, the exact amount of increased compensation for the postal car service will be agreed upon.

PRESIDENT GRANT AND THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

The President has partially qualified his construction of the new civil service rules by recommending the re-appointment of ladies, without undergoing the new examinations, who had resigned on account of marriage, but where subsequent thereto widowhood ensued. There are other cases in which the President applies this construction, but always in these where the circumstances attendant are of a meritorious character, and the facts warrant their restoration to office as a matter of fairness and justice.

FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

Financial measures, aside from the bill of Sherman's now before the Senate, the success of which is very uncertain even if it passes the Senate, are looked upon as hopeless at this time. The Comptroller of the Currency has a half dozen measures before the Banking and Currency Committee, affecting the currency laws, the national banks, &c., but they rest *in statu quo* in Committee. The many projects for specie payment redemption have lost all interest even to the promoters, and financial legislation is for a certainty given up for this session.

REPORT ON BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

The Comptroller of the Currency will soon begin work upon the annual report giving the financial and other conditions of the State banks and savings banks in the country. Such a work was prepared in former years, but has been suspended of late, but Congress has again ordered its issue. It will give a thorough history of such banks, showing their capital stock and all other facts of interest to the financial world at large, and be useful in framing laws respecting banking.

THE SYNDICATE.

Secretary Boutwell informed me yesterday that there was no "hitch" or trouble in, or with, the syndicate, as has been reported. Everthing is working smoothly and the Secretary will be abundantly satisfied if the syndicate get ready to take its first installment of one hundred million dollars of bonds by the first of March. He would much prefer it would take that sum than a larger amount, which it would be very difficult to deliver.

ASSAY OF COIN.

Prof. Hilgard, of the U. S. Coast Survey, one of the commissioners appointed by the President in accordance with the annual custom, to make an assay of the reserved coin in the U. S. mint, has just returned from Philadelphia, having discharged that duty. He reports the quality of the coin to be up to the standard required by law.

STEAMSHIP SUBSIDIES.

Senator Cole, of California, Chairman of the Senate Appropriation, has a substitute which he will ask the committee to consider when they take up the the Australian and other steamship subsidies now before the Appropriation Committee. It is, that instead of providing for existing lines in the matter of subsidies, the privilege shall be left open to competition.

A LOUISIANA DELEGATION.

Composed of Pinchback, Gray, Beckwith and Packard, called on the Attorney General yesterday afternoon. It is understood the visit was relative to the recent elections by the Louisiana Legislature. The interview was quite a lengthy one. DIAMOND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, February 15, 1873.

CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

At the sitting of the Senate Credit Mobilier Committee yesterday, Vice President-elect Wilson was recalled, and his attention was called to a dispatch sent to the New York *Times* on the 16th of September last, contradicting, by his authority, a statement that he held Credit Mobilier stock.

Senator Stockton asked witness if he had authorized the contradiction.

Witness replied that he had a conversation with General Boynton, and did authorize the contradiction. The dispatch was the substance of a conversation he had with General Boynton.

Senator Patterson was recalled, and testified that his conversation with Ames relating to taking stock might have been earlier than 1867. It probably occurred during the session of 1866; he could not remember; money was paid for stock by witness; the receipt produced by Ames, and signed by witness, called for 200 shares, but at no point he received 300 shares; he put them in the hands of a broker to sell.

Gen. H. V. Boynton was sworn. The attention of witness was called to a dispatch of September 16th in relation to Senator Wilson. He testified that he sent a dispatch to the *Times* while serving that paper to accommodate a special correspondent, who was out of town. The dispatch was authorized by Senator Wilson. It was written by witness, but not submitted to Senator Wilson before being sent. Wilson asked nothing about his wife having an interest in Credit Mobilier.

Senator Harlan was recalled. He read a lengthy statement to the effect that Dr. Durant's contribution towards the expenses of the Iowa election was voluntary on his part, and not the result of any intimation from witness or from any one at the instance of witness; it was not made in consideration of any service performed or to be performed, personally or officially, by witness for him, or any other person or company; that there was no such understanding expressed or implied; he did not think Dr. Durant offered to influence his official action; he believed Dr. Durant proffered the contribution solely out of personal regard for witness as a friend. Witness entertains belief on his part that it would be best for the State, where he (Durant) held a large property interest, and for the nation, that witness should be returned to the Senate.

THE PRESIDENT NOTIFIED OF HIS ELECTION.

This morning, between eleven and twelve o'clock, the Joint Committee of Congress called on President Grant, and read to him the following letter:

"Washington, *February* 15, 1873.—Sir: We have been appointed a committee by the Senate and House of Representatives to notify you that on Wednesday, the 12th inst., the Vice President acting as President of the Senate, in the presence of both Houses, opened and counted the votes of the electors of the United States for President and Vice President of the United States. By count it was ascertained and decided that you were duly elected President for a term of four years from and after the 4th day of March next. In performing this duty, we take occasion to tender you our hearty congratulations for the eminent civil and military services you have had the good fortune to render to the United States, and to express our confident hope that your administration during the term for which you are elected will promote the peace, honor and prosperity of all the people of the United States, without respect to section or party division.

[Signed.] JOHN SHERMAN,
On behalf of the Senate.
A. L. DAWES,
JAMES B. BECK,
On behalf of the House of Representatives.

The President thanked the committee for their attention. He said he accepted the office, and would endeavor, in the future as in the past, to discharge the duties entrusted to him by the people, to the best of his ability.

The committee, after a few words of congratulatory conversation, next called on Hon. Henry Wilson, and read to him a letter of similar import to that addressed to the President, informing him of his election as Vice President, concluding as follows: We take this occasion, while performing this official duty, to congratulate you on the high honor conferred upon you by the people. You have long been honorably identified with the legislative branch of the Government during a period of unexampled difficulty. We are sure you will observe the feelings of the respective houses to which we belong, when we assure you of their sincere respect and hearty good-will.

Senator Wilson thanked the committee, gratefully accepted the high trust conferred upon him, and said he should strive to discharge the duties of the position with zeal, fidelity and impartiality. He expressed, too, a hope that the coming four years would be consecrated by those entering with power to peace, unity and the development of the country, that those in every department of the Government might retire at the close of their official career with the consciousness of duties well done, with the approval of their countrymen.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE INVESTIGATION.

At the sitting of the Ways and Means Committee to-day, President King, of the New York Stock Exchange, testified that the letter of Judge Sherman, claiming $10,000 for services in Washington, had been mislaid, but would probably be produced in a day or two. He presented a report of the sub-committee of the Stock Exchange, to which Judge Sherman's claim was referred, which sets forth that Judge Sherman's valid claim by Judge Sherman was found. Mr. King produced a letter from Judge Sherman, dated Cleveland, March 27, 1872, addressed to L. Lockwood, Jr., in which it was stated that at the instance of the Judge, Mr. Lockwood had made an effort to effect changes in the law so as to exempt bankers and brokers from heavy taxes. His efforts and influence resulted in the virtual repeal of those laws. The writer, therefore, would entertain no fee. The Stock Exchange Committee would recognize the contract and services. King (the witness) had no knowledge of Colgate's report concerning the alleged proposition of Bassett, clerk of the Committee on Ways and Means. The Stock Exchange never used money for corrupt purposes in connection with legislation, nor have the members thereof an impression that money can buy legislation in Washington.

The investigation will be resumed on Monday, when several members of the Stock Exchange will be examined.

OPINION ON THE COLLECTION OF UNPAID POSTAGE.

The Attorney General sent to Postmaster General Cresswell an opinion to the effect that the section of the postal act which has been construed by the Postoffice Department as warranting the collection of double the amount of unpaid postage is not in accordance with the spirit of the act. The Attorney General plainly says that only the amount of unpaid postage can be lawful collected.

NEW FIVE PER CENTS ISSUED TO THE SYNDICATE.

The Treasury to-day issued seven millions of new five per cents to the syndicate, upon the receipt of certificates and a deposit of an equal amount of five twenty bonds as surety for the payment of one million issued yesterday on the same conditions. The Treasury will now issue bonds daily to the syndicate, as called for by them.

WASHINGTON, February 16, 1873.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The pension and Indian appropriation bills have received the approval of the President.

The deficiency appropriation bill will soon be reported to the House. Other general appropriation bills are in a state of forwardness, and may all be passed this week.

BUSINESS BEFORE CONGRESS.

There are on the Speaker's table seventy-five Senate and House bills, with amendments, awaiting action. The Senate is similarly crowded, having, in addition to others of importance, the House bill for the distribution of the Geneva award. Although only two weeks remain of the present Congress, this time is considered sufficient for the transaction of the requisite public business, besides acting on reports of special committees, including those affecting the character of members of Congress, and also reports on the Caldwell, Clayton and New Orleans cases. Both branches will meet an hour earlier than heretofore, and also hold evening sessions. A majority of the members of Congress are opposed to an extra session, after will the President convoke an extra session unless some extraordinary and now unforseen necessity renders it necessary.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The storm centre on the middle Atlantic coast will probably move northwards to Cape Cod by Monday morning, and thence to Nova Scotia; north-east winds with rain will continue on Monday over New York and New England; north-east winds, backing to north-west, will prevail from the lower lakes to Lake Michigan, with cloudy weather; south-westerly winds and clearing weather will prevail in the South Atlantic States. Cautionary signals are ordered for Norfolk, Cape May, New York, New London, Boston, and Portland, Me.

REPORT OF THE WILSON CREDIT MOBILIER COMMITTEE.

The report of the Wilson committee is in course of preparation. It concerns more particularly the financial features of the Union Pacific Railroad in connection with the Credit Mobilier, and looks to action by the Government in the premises.

NEW YORK.

The Writ of Error in Stokes' Case.

NEW YORK, February 15, 1873.

THE WRIT OF ERROR IN STOKES' CASE.

The text of Judge Davis' decision granting a writ of error and stay in the case of Stokes says that the exceptions are of such grave importance, and there being a doubt as to the correctness of one portion of the charge to the jury, it becomes his duty to give the prisoner an opportunity to present them to a higher court. The case will now go to the full bench for a hearing. This will probably involve a delay of a couple of months. The news had a cheering effect on Stokes.

VALUE OF GREELEY'S PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The appraisers of Horace Greeley's estate estimate that his personal property will foot up about one hundred thousand dollars. It is said that Samuel Sinclair is indebted to the estate at least eight thousand dollars. There are about one hundred thousand dollars of bad debts and bad securities. The appraisers say that C. Vanderbilt, Jr., owes the estate fifty thousand dollars borrowed money. Commodore Vanderbilt has given five thousand dollars to each of Mr. Greeley's daughters, saying they can have such money as they need at any time.

SO ADMITTANCE TO STOKES.

Representatives of the press were yesterday denied access to Stokes, and his father and brother were the only persons who saw him. The only chance for the prisoner now is a delay in the execution of the sentence, which may possibly be obtained, to the end that a review of the case may be had by a full bench of the Supreme Court on a test of the constitutionality of the jury law of 1872.

THE POST SURVEYORSHIP.

A great deal of comment was created by the announcement at the Custom House, yesterday, that James L. Benedict's name had been withdrawn from the Senate for the position of Surveyor of this port, to which he had been nominated. Two deputy collectors are prominent candidates for the office.

FATAL FALL.

John M. Hadgers, a broker, last night fell down the stairway at his residence on Fifth avenue, and broke his neck.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, O., February 16.—River thirty-five feet; rising a half foot per hour. Arrived—Camella, Nashville. It has been raining quite steadily in the last twenty four hours; thunder and lightning about one o'clock this morning; no appearance of rain abating. This evening warm.

CINCINNATI, February 16.—The present indications are that the Ohio river, especially the lower half of it, will have a tremendous flood. The news from nearly all its tributaries reports them full and rising. Here rain has been falling, more or less, for thirty-six hours, and at eleven to-night it is still cloudy, with a slight rain fall and threatening clouds. River nearly forty feet here; rising rapidly.

CAIRO, February 16.—Arrived—Henry Probasco, Cincinnati, 1 P. M.; Idlewild, Evansville, midnight; Rose Hite, Evansville, 2 A. M.; City of Calvin, New Orleans, 4 A. M.; Red Cloud, business ville, (18) dollars per month. For terms of sale enquire of Glenco, St. Louis, 9; R. A. Baggage, St. Louis, noon; City of Chester, 1 P. M., Henry Rivers, St. Louis, 3; Great Republic, St. Louis, 6; Susie Silver, St. Louis, 7. Departed—Idlewild, Memphis, 1 A. M.; Red River, 4; Rose Hite, Evansville, 5; Probasco, Memphis, 6; Glasgow, Johnsonville; Ironsides, St. Louis, 3; Chester, St. Louis, 3; Kellogg, St. Louis, 3. River risen 25 inches. Heavy rain last night; now cool and cloudy.

NEW ORLEANS, February 16.—The donkey boiler of the tow boat Mary Alice blew up at the levee this morning. Two men were slightly injured. The damage was small.

ST. LOUIS, February 16.—Arrived—City of Chester, Memphis; Silver No. 2, lower Missis. sippi. Departed—Marble City, Memphis; Alice, Ouachita river. River risen over three feet since last night; still swelling rapidly. Considerable ice passed here last night. The gorge at St. Charles broke up at 12:30 this morning, but it is expected to be so crushed when it reaches here that it will do no damage. The wharf boats, which were pushed up on the levee when the ice broke up here a month ago, are gailing water under them, and by to-morrow will be afloat. Weather mild; snow this morning and rain during the day.

LOUISVILLE, February 16.—River rising all day two inches per hour; twelve feet large in canal; ten feet in chute; still rising rapidly. Freights abundant at good rates. Arrived—Arlington, Lawrence and Mary Miller, Cincinnati; Exchange, Pittsburgh. Departed—Arlington, Memphis; Lawrence, Nashville; Thompson Dean, New Orleans. The water is so high in the canal the locks don't work. All boats go over the falls. The Dean lowered her chimneys to pass under the bridge. Boats can use the draw to-morrow. The Alice Brown took two over to-day. The Thompson Dean attracted considerable attention at the wharf, and was visited by crowds. Raining most of the day; cloudy and damp to-night.

EVANSVILLE, February 16.—Cloudy and heavy rain last night; light rain at intervals to-day; mercury 46; growing colder. River risen 6 inches. Down—J. D. Parker, 8 last night; Morning Star, 2 P. M.; Bowling Green, 2. Up—Hastings, 5; Andy Hogan, 10 last night. No business to-day. All the boats fully loaded.

NEW ORLEANS.

Particulars of the Burning of the Steamer Henry A. Jones.

NEW ORLEANS, February 16.—The Galveston steamer Charles Forbes brought to the city the rescued from the burnt steamer Henry A. Jones. Among them was the assistant pilot, Daniel G. Gordon, who was on watch at the time of the disaster. He gives the following particulars:

When about three miles over Red Fish bar, at 4.50 A. M., the watchman on the lower deck called out "Red Fish light in sight." The watchman was in the act of casting the lead when an explosion was heard, something like the escape of steam, but more resembling the report of a gun. The first pilot, who was on the roof, ran down to the lower deck, and immediately sang out to the assistant pilot to make his escape, as the boat was on fire. Gordon immediately left the wheel and ran down stairs. When he got below he found that the fire wrapped the whole boat and cargo in a sheet of flames. He had only time to reach the barge. The Jones had four hundred and forty-two bales of cotton, a lot of hides, &c., on board, and a barge with wool in tow. About the time Gordon reached the barge it caught fire and cut loose from the burning boat and floated away.

Murphey, the engineer on duty, did not escape, and all is conjecture regarding the cause of the disaster. The probabilities are that the fire wall gave way, and that the report heard by Gordon was caused by its fall. It is certain the whole vessel and barge were in flames within five minutes after the first alarm. Twenty-two persons were lost.

ELDERTON, PA.

A Quiet Rural Retreat—A Gathering of Teachers.

ELDERTON, Armstrong Co. Pa., February 11, 1873.

This pleasant village is about fourteen miles from Kittanning, and eighteen from Apollo. It contains a population of two or three hundred. Its elevated, beautiful and sequestered location must render it a very desirable place of residence for those who like a quiet home. Those who wish to be out of the bustle and excitement of the city would find this place a pleasant retreat. There are three churches, Presbyterian, U. P. and M. E., each of which have handsome edifices. There is an academy which has a snug building. The public school house is unworthy of the place, but a lively teacher, Mr. M. B. George is now employed. There are two hotels, several stores and mechanic shops, and a line of stages from Kittanning to Indiana passes through the town.

TEACHER'S INSTITUTE.

A Teacher's Institute was held here on the 17th and 18th inst., and was well attended. Mr. George presided, Miss Montgomery secretary. The two days were taken up with discussions on school exhibitions. The best method of Teaching English Grammar. How can the school-room be made attractive. School Directors, and subjects of a similar practical character. These discussions were interspersed with essays &c. Among the leaders who took part in the proceedings were, Mr. Coruthers, Mr. McCullough, Miss Pugh, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Shoemaker, G. D. Hunt, Mr. Kinnard, Mr. Walker, Miss McCoy, Mr. Schaffer and others.

WESTON.

Prohibition in Westmoreland County.

IRWIN STATION, PA., February 14, 1873.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

The temperance men in Westmoreland county are actively at work, and feel encouraged by the results to continue their work for the good cause. The intelligent and worthy citizens have caught the spirit of reform, and meetings have been held at Irwin's, Jacksonville, Larimer's, Stewartsville and other points in the county, and were well attended. The masses are against license, and will vote against it. But we do not propose to stop with this, and petitions to the Constitutional Conv

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 95⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 44¼f.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 114¼@114¾.

WE AGAIN invite the attention of those interested to the meeting to be held to-morrow afternoon at the Iron Association Rooms, on Fourth avenue, to consider measures for securing the repeal of the tax on industries. The meeting will be an important one, and should be largely attended.

THE United States Grand Jury for this District has made its usual presentment as to the unfitness of the Government Buildings for the purpose for which they are designed. It is not a little amazing that while other cities,—Chicago, New York and Philadelphia, for example,—are being well cared for in this respect, Pittsburgh is passed coldly by. The demand for new Government Buildings in our city is really very urgent.

THE bill introduced in the State Senate, by Senator Graham, for the appointment of a State Board, to examine and determine on the Text Books in our schools, is a very proper measure, if it can be successfully carried out. The danger is, that efforts will be made to corrupt the board, but if good men can be appointed, this will be of little importance. The advantages are, that it will save the incessant agitation of the subject in our local boards, and provide a uniform series of Text Books for the State. This will be of great value, particularly in such portions of the State as give but little attention to educational matters.

WHILE the efforts of Stokes' counsel are, in one view of the case, commendable, in another aspect they are extremely unfortunate. He is kept in constant expectation, through their efforts, of a new trial, and time is spent indulging this illusion, which were better employed in preparing for approaching death. Judge Boardman's decision refusing a stay of proceedings, or the grant of a new trial, is so full in its statement of the facts and the law in the case, as to apparently preclude all hope of a change in the verdict. Yet now Judge Davis is to be applied to, and after him another, we suppose, will be urged to grant the needed relief. In one view of the case, it is sad to see a young man, who might have been entirely happy, soon to be launched into eternity from the scaffold; but he quite deliberately chose to commit a crime, the penalty of which he knew in advance. His fate, though sad, is just.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S message to Congress, touching affairs in Utah, will commend itself to the good sense of all. An attempt has been made to prejudice, in advance, this document, the impression being given out that he would seek power to nullify the local territorial government. What he does seek is to have the United States Courts protected in the discharge of their functions. At present, under laws enacted by the territorial legislature, the local courts can issue writs of *habeas corpus*, thus releasing prisoners under the jurisdiction of the United States Courts; and this power is freely used as a means of setting the authority of the United States at defiance. The President anticipates trouble, and possibly actual outbreaks in the territory, should Congress adjourn without rectifying this condition of things. The Mormons, in the meantime, choose to regard the new movement as a persecution, and are said to be looking for a new paradise somewhere in Arizona. They will be compelled to be very respectful to the Apaches in that region, or they will find that the tender mercies of the Indians are cruelty, compared with that of the Government. It is really preferable, however, that a people who have made such improvements as are to be found at Salt Lake, should remain and enjoy them, in peaceful subjection to the laws of the country.

THE *Dispatch* seems to be in something of a pet, because of our having "punctured" some of its silly pretensions in regard to Councils. The best evidence of this is its abusive language and its stupid falsehoods. It says, "two days ago, it (the GAZETTE) objected to the proposed city charter, on the ground that legislation would be no better under its provisions than it is now, and has been for some years." With all respect to the Professor of verbosity, there is not a word of truth in the above windy sentence. We simply laughed at the *Dispatch* for abusing Councils, calling them "stupid" and expecting them to be brilliant by a change of charter. As to the new charter, we neither favored nor opposed it. After repeatedly, and without qualification, calling the existing Councils "stupid," it now admits as a "fact that there are some clear-headed and well-meaning men in that body." We suppose the Professor of verbosity means the two members, out of one hundred and nineteen, who voted for the *Dispatch* for City Printer. The great point of the *Dispatch* is, however, that the veto power to be conferred on the Mayor will remedy the "stupidity" of the "clear headed and well meaning" members of Council. We remind our verdant friend that that is an experiment yet to be tried, not a fact already proved. So the *Dispatch*, to the contrary, we do not feel like "wriggling" very much over so weak and silly a point. The truth is, the *Dispatch* started on a line of criticism it has not the ability to carry out, and now snaps very savagely at those who show up its weakness. At one point we are glad to see, it is proof against criticism. With nose in the air, and a smirk of happy self-conceit, that must wonderfully beautify the intellectual countenance of its smooth-faced editor, it proclaims, "We confess a fondness for sending out truth respectably and comfortably clothed!" Then, why in Heaven's name don't you do it? Just learn what is truth, and then remember that a particularly gaudy dress is assumed only by the *demi-monde*, and verbosity is its equivalent in journalism.

IRON SHIP BUILDING.

Were not the present session of Congress so near its close, we would look with confidence for the passage of a bill looking to the restoration of our commercial marine. There is a bill pending in the Senate, looking to this end, and another, and different bill, we think in the House. That in the Senate provides for the establishment of two iron ship-building yards, one on waters flowing into the Atlantic, and the other on the Mississippi, or one of its tributaries. Senator Cragin, in advocating the latter bill, has pointed out some of the disadvantages under which we have labored, and the importance of speedy action, of some kind, for the revival of our commercial prestige. England, by his showing, has uniformly fostered this branch of enterprise, and as a result, holds to-day, the most profitable carrying trade of the world—ocean freights. Last autumn her companies increased the rate of freights from sixpence to fourteen and a half pence per bushel on wheat, with a similar ratio on other products, thus taking from our farmers and planters $18,127,070. He also claims that we have lost, as our portion of the passenger and carrying trade, during the last ten years, $649,934,920.

We have not the data at hand to verify these figures, but presume they are substantially correct. But they do not present the worst aspect of the case. Secretary Boutwell, in his last report to Congress, stated that until our fair proportion of the ocean-carrying trade is regained, it is idle to think of restoring specie payments—the gold balance being by this means kept uniformly against us. This is equivalent to the declaration that our ability to manage the public debt is affected unfavorably by the status of our commercial marine. Nor is this an unreasonable proposition. When the vast sums involved in freights and passenger charges are considered, and the great value to the country of the industries paralyzed, we may readily see that our control of the balance of trade depends very largely on this one item.

Congress has had the subject under consideration for seven years, and, up to the present, has done nothing. In the meantime, our coasting marine has been gradually enlarged—there being now more vessels in course of construction along the New England coast, than for many years past. The perplexing question is, How shall Congress aid in restoring our prestige? That iron vessels must be built is admitted; but the tendency in this country to leave every industry to take care of itself, stands in the way of direct subsidies. Yet England built up her commercial marine by subsidies—why should not we? Can any one tell the difference in principle, between these and a protective tariff, designed to foster home manufactures, or land grants, to aid the construction of long and difficult lines of railway? Admit that the latter have abused the generosity of the Government, yet the wisdom of the policy, prudently developed, is not affected. The fact that protective tariffs have rapidly enriched the country, by swiftly developing gigantic industries, is hardly disputed now. Why may not the application of the principle be enlarged, and a commercial marine be thus fostered into vigorous life?

That caution should be exercised as to the method, is admitted. Direct money subsidies are of doubtful wisdom; land grants have become unpopular; the drawback system seems to be the most favored, and will probably prove as good as any. It is, however, of less consequence, what the system of encouragement is, as all amount to nearly the same thing, than that something be done. We most earnestly hope that Congress will take this question into active consideration, and devise some means whereby our rivers may be made redolent with the sounds of active industry, and our flag regain its lost prestige on the ocean.

THE BEAVER PETITION.

We have received a letter from one of our subscribers at Beaver Falls, intended to set us right relative to the petition sent to Congress against the introduction of Chinese labor in the Beaver cutlery works. To prevent all misapprehensions, we will clearly say, at once, that we strongly sympathize with the mechanics and workingmen of Beaver Falls, and exceedingly regret the introduction of Chinese labor to their disadvantage. Yet the editorial paragraph our correspondent quotes from the GAZETTE is perfectly right in itself. The question involved is a very broad one, and has been frequently discussed in Congress. Senator Wilson (we think) introduced a bill in the Senate, nullifying all labor contracts made in China; and where persons are brought to this country as coolies—that is, bound or apprenticed for a term of years—it is held that, under existing laws, they can be legally released, as this is a species of slavery.

On the other hand, it has been held that under the Constitution, if Chinese choose to come to this country, and when here voluntarily enter into contract to labor at a low remuneration, they have a perfect right to do so. Voluntary immigration is amply protected under our laws, and the right to labor for little or no remuneration is one of the inherent privileges of the people of this country. Now the point for our Beaver Falls friends to determine is, under which class do the Chinese in their midst belong? If they were brought here as coolies, or under labor contracts made in China, there are laws already in existence under which those contracts can be annuled. If, on the other hand, they came to this country voluntarily, and entered into their contracts here, there is no existing law that will touch them, nor will Congress be likely to enact one, as the question has been repeatedly discussed, and always with one result—that Congress has no power, under the Constitution, in the premises.

But what can be done, and that very effectually, is to apply to our Legislature for laws that will give the desired relief. For example, companies employing Chinese labor might be specially and heavily taxed; a large tax might be laid on the Chinese themselves, the effect of which would be to lead them to look after sufficient wages to pay them. We merely suggest these points—they may start others that will be found even more practicable. It will be remembered that beyond a few general laws, Congress would do nothing, even for California, loud as was the call made. But the Legislature of that State took hold of the matter, and now there is comparatively little complaint.

The petition of our Beaver friends assumes that the contracts with the workmen employed there were made in China. If so, these men are slaves, and can be set free under the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment. We doubt, however, the wisdom of asking the repeal of the tariff on such articles as or may be manufactured in the United States, by means of Chinese labor. This would strike vastly more American mechanics and workingmen, than can be done at all by imported labor. The remedy would be worse than the disease. There are comparatively few Chinese skilled laborers in the country, while such a law as is asked for would reduce the wages, or throw out of employment many thousands of American workmen. The contest at Beaver Falls is, as we understand it, purely local. The cutlery company claim, that unless they employ cheap labor, they must close their works, as at the prices paid American workmen they lost money. We do not know as to the correctness of these allegations,—but they are made. If true, the American workmen are just where they would have been anyhow. At all events, our friends have not sought the proper remedy, and so far from our editorial paragraph embodying an error, it was strictly correct. Many thoughtful people think that this Chinese problem will work itself out, if let alone.

THE USURY QUESTION.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

A friend dropped in a few days ago, and laid before me, on my library table, a manuscript discussing broadly the whole financial situation, including the rate of interest on debts or loans. He wanted to compare views with me, before sending the writing to the printer. I carefully read the manuscript through, as I am very much at leisure. I found much complaint of high rates for money, and bitter denunciation. When I had finished reading, I looked into his face, and asked:

"What rate of profit do you realize on the wares you make and sell?" He responded promptly: "One hundred per cent." I continued: "How many times a year do you turn your capital?" Said he: "About four." I exclaimed: "You make a clear profit of four hundred per cent. a year, and yet object to paying capitalists ten per cent. a year!" "Ah!" he answered, "I operate under a patent." I could but add: "You like a law giving you an absolute monopoly, and almost limitless profits, and at the same time you want to bind the capitalist, by law, to the lowest possible rates at which you can extort loans from him. Which is the Shylock, you or he?"

True, this is an extreme case. But the principle here involved, as often happens elsewhere, is best exhibited in the light of an extreme comparison.

As classes, manufacturers and middlemen are accumulating fortunes more certainly and rapidly than money lenders. They average from ten to thirty per cent. profit on sales, and turn active capital from four to twelve times a year. Large sections of manufacturers, as well as their workmen, combine to force prices up beyond the natural requirements of the markets, at the same time howling dismally at the grasping and insatiable appetite of men or institutions that loan money. A large majority of the people have little patience with this state of facts. P.

EQUALIZATION TAX.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

I have made it a strict duty to pay all my taxes before July; nor do I dispute the assessment, although, in many cases, I thought some of the amounts unjust. I have been in favor of the equalization of taxes, knowing that assessments heretofore have been too low, and on some property too high. A notice has been received from the authorities, in a circular, to set down the cash value of my property. This I am unable to do, there being but one way to do it—by receiving a cash offer for the property, and closing it, or sell at a Sheriff's sale. I have a large dwelling house where I reside, and other small dwelling houses. The income from all is two hundred and thirty-five dollars. This would be no rule to find a cash value. The last property bought was for cash, and I paid thirty-five per cent. more than its intrinsic value. You ask why? It was an adjoining dwelling, which the owner wished to sell. I wished to keep off a nuisance, from its falling into the hands of saloon proprietors. This would be no rule to get at the cash value. It is very difficult to obtain a cash value of real estate while a depreciated currency exists. As to the equalization of taxation by each one assessing his own property, we would be further from it than from the present assessment, when you take into account the difference of the judgment and selfishness of men, and the effect would be, the truly good and honest citizens would have to bear the largest amount of taxes, which would be oppressive. There is evidently a short-coming or defect in the laws as to how to carry it into effect. It will be fruitful in law suits. In one of the old States they have a selection of assessors of three, six, or as may needs be, by the Legislature, county or city government, of men above the middle age of life, who have had long experience in business, independent, known for integrity, firmness and capability, and paid so much per day only while on duty, and such men as have no favors to ask nor frowns to fear, but would be impartial in their judgment; it occurs to me if such a set of men could be obtained to attend to the assessment, it would give universal satisfaction, and prevent law suits, murmurings, &c.

A TAX PAYER.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

ONE hundred and six divorces were granted in Connecticut last year.

OUT of a population of 823,000 in Berlin, 125,000 are receiving public charity.

A CONNECTICUT man prefers to pay $6,000 for breach of promise than wed the girl who spells marry with one r.

THE President has refused to pardon O'Brien, under sentence of death, to be hanged in Washington on the 27th inst.

AN infant child of Mr. James Wood, of Lansingburgh, N. Y., died last week from the bite of a rat, inflicted while sleeping in its cradle.

IOWA papers estimate that in that State 50,000 bushels of corn per day are burned, and at this rate will continue for the next two months.

THE Philadelphia courts having decided that steam whistles must not be blown in the city, the workshops are showing their "mettle" by putting up gongs.

TWO sisters in Boston, both of whom were married several years ago at the same time, now simultaneously apply for divorces with a view to an exchange of husbands.

A NEW YORK preacher declares that the recent murder of Nixon in that city was designed by the Almighty to awaken public sentiment to an enforcement of the laws.

THOSE who happen to be star gazers may have noticed that both Jupiter and Venus shine now with peculiar brilliancy, the former in the east and the latter in the west, during the evening.

A LADY architect in Chicago is amassing a fortune. She draws plans for houses which contain from five to twenty closets on each floor, which at once commends her to the female head of the family.

A COLORED woman, named Lettie Terrie, aged 116 years, died recently in Columbus, Ga. About six years ago she cut her third set of teeth. She has a daughter of 84, and a grand-child nearly 60, still living.

THE mysterious suicide of Miss Annie C. Doyle has put the Washington quidnuncs in a state of ferment the other day. The excitement subsided when it was discovered that the story arose from the breaking the neck of a bottle of aniseed oil.

THE Fort Smith (Ark.) *Independent* of the 6th inst. says that two companies of Choctaw Indians, who were in pursuit of a number of horse thieves, on the Friday previous captured sixteen, and on Saturday morning, after holding a council, shot six of them.

THE President has now under consideration the selection of ten cadets at large at West Point. Among those lads who will probably be appointed are the sons of Gen. Benham of the Engineer Corps, Gen. Grierson, the famous raider, and Commodore Almy of the navy.

CHURCHES seem to be getting favorite places with burglars for secreting their spoils. A short time since a large amount of stolen property was found in a church in Albany, and now $128,000 in bonds, notes and mortgages have been recovered in a Reading (Pa.) church.

TWO elder sisters of the would-be bride broke up a wedding ceremony in Onslow county, North Carolina, by rushing into the room and attacking the bridegroom and the officiating clergyman with broomsticks. All this, notwithstanding the father of the bride was present and joyfully consenting to the marriage of his daughter.

A LADY in New Orleans and her daughter in Mobile, on comparing notes, found that they had both dreamed that a quantity of gold was buried in the garden of a house formerly occupied by them. Quickly they obtained the services of two stalwart diggers of trenches, and made a cellar of that garden. But they have not found any gold.

A PLEASING little instance of luxurious pauperism is furnished by a family in Norwalk, Conn. It consists of five persons, who together spend $8.50 per week for opium, and apply to the town authorities for coal and bread and butter! The most economical way would be for the town to vote this beautiful family opium enough to kill off the whole interesting circle.

THE Crispins and the shoe manufacturers of Baltimore are still at war, and the manufacturers threaten to remove their establishments to the New England States if the workmen do not surrender. But there is also a strike in Bangor, and the Crispins there appear to be more oppressive than anywhere else. They propose to imprison and fine their recalcitrant brethren who want to make moccasins at low rates.

GAFFNEY, the murderer, was hanged in the jail yard at Buffalo on Friday. He made a contrite speech on the scaffold, confessing the crime and deploring the habits which led him to it. He said of course he was playing insanity with a view of escaping the gallows. During his last hours the Catholic priest and Sisters of Charity gave him unremitting attention. After the drop there was scarcely any tremor of the muscles.

A MAN in Washington lost a gold watch worth one hundered and fifty dollars, and advertised it, offering a "suitable reward." A lady traveled all the way from Capitol Hill to Seventeenth street to return it. The "suitable reward" consisted in being kept standing, waiting until it suited the proprietor of the property to come and receive it, and then simply a curt "Thank you! much obliged!" "Only this and nothing more."

A CANADIAN farmer has devised a new dodge. He took a load of very poor hay to the residence of a gentleman in Ottawa, and informed that gentleman's wife that he had been directed to leave the hay in the yard and receive from her $20 in payment. She supposed it was all right; but the husband, on his return, was disgusted to find that he had a load of hay that he did not want and had never ordered, and that his wife had paid for it three times as much as it was worth.

A YOUNG MAN in Minnesota has met with the following mishaps: He stepped on board a train which, as he had every reason to believe, would take him to Jonesville swiftly enough to enable him punctually to keep an appointment he had made to marry a young woman. The train was delayed, the lady got huffy, and, since the expected bridegroom did not appear, instantly married another man who suddenly remembered that he had loved her fondly. The ardent first lover was so anxious to reach Jonesville that he acted nervously, was taken in charge by detectives as one implicated in a great robbery which had just been committed in Chicago, and was liberated at last only to find that blight and mildew had gathered all over his holiest affections, and that the world was indeed cold and desolate and unsympathetic.

PERSONAL.

THE King of Sweden will be crowned at Stockholm, May 21.

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG is on the staff of a London paper, and intends to stay there.

P. S. GILMORE goes to Cape May in August next with a band of sixty musicians.

HON. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS is a native of Providence, R. I., is forty-nine and years old.

ISABELLA of Spain, at the age of forty-three, is reported to look "younger, healthier, and happier" than ever before.

THE Lord Mayor of London will, on the 26th of March, entertain the Mayors of all England and Wales at the Mansion House.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, one of the treaty of Washington "high joints," is going to marry a Canadian belle, next summer.

THE divorce of Mrs. McFarland-Richardson from her first husband was confirmed last Friday by the Supreme Court of Indianapolis.

AT the annual letting of the paupers of Trenton, N. C., last week, "Mrs. Lucy Locky, a respectable white lady, was bid off by a negro."

MRS. NANCY KYLE, of Connecticut, has been married twenty-three years, and has sued her husband for wages as a housekeeper, claiming $15 a month for the twenty-three years.

THE wife of Senator Stewart, of Nevada, the most regal looking and yet the most gracious mannered matron in Washington, is the daughter of ex-Senator Foote, of Mississippi.

REV. O. H. NEWTON, chaplain of the Ohio penitentiary, reports that about 860 of the convicts have professed religion since the formation of the prison church, a year and a half ago.

MRS. MARY VAN HORNE, a wealthy member of the Episcopal Church in New York, who died recently, left nearly $500,000 to the New York Orphan Asylum and other charitable institutions.

THERE is a paragraph going the rounds to the effect that Napoleon left $1,000,000 worth of property in New York. The executors of his estate offer a reward of $500,000 for the discovery of it.

THE Catholic Archbishop Purcell is enforcing compulsory education—at least, he insists that no boy or girl shall be admitted to first communion who has not previously spent two years in a Catholic school.

FRANCIS GURNEY SMITH, a venerable citizen of Philadelphia, aged seventy years, died last week. He served in the war of 1812, and was for a long time agent for the Dupont Powder Mills, near Wilmington.

A MAN named Vosburg who, twenty-five years ago, broke into the Van Rensselaer tomb and robbed a corpse of some jewels, has recently been sentenced to State Prison in Massachusetts, for stealing diamonds.

THE death is announced of one of the oldest veterans of the Greek war of liberation—Major Johannes Pappalexopulo. He fought under Kolokrotontis at the battle of Trikorpha, and afterwards at Monmembasia.

GEORGE A. CLARK, the senior proprietor of the Clark Thread Works, of Newark, New Jersey, died very suddenly on Thursday, of heart disease. He left an estate valued at from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000.

MRS. MARY MELCHER has sued the City of Boston for $5,000 damages because of her forcible incarceration in the small-pox hospital when, as it afterwards turned out, her disease was a simple non-contagious eruption.

ONE of the Ohio representatives rose up the other day and moved for a law to prevent any more babies from being named John Smith, but the thirteen John Smiths around him threw so many inkstands at him that he had to sit down.

THE Rev. Dr. George S. Vallandigham, of New Lisbon, Ohio, brother of the late Clement L. Vallandigham, died suddenly in Cincinnati, last week, of consumption. The deceased was in that city arranging for the sale of his brother's biography.

A PHILADELPHIA paper gives a statement of the wealth of Philadelphia editors:

Childs	$1,500,000	Swain	$1,200,000
Forney	1,400,000	Cassidy	1,200,000
McMichael	1,250,000	Morwitz	1,200,000
Harding	1,225,000	Warburton	1,200,000
Wells & Biddle	1,220,000	Healy	1,200,000
Peacock & Wells	1,205,000	Schoch & Blakely	1,200,000

PENNSYLVANIA gloats over the richness of MRS. Mary Ann Reichert, of Ashland, the circumference of whose sylph-like waist is eight inches more than her height, and who, if she were unladylike enough to kick anything, would kick the beam for 500 pounds.

JUDGE ALLEN, of Philadelphia, has explained at length, in reply to a request, his recent removal of a Quaker's hat in court. It appears that there was a misunderstanding, and that Friends may wear their hats in his court without offense, provided they mean none.

A CABLE dispatch from Rome announces the appointment of Very Rev. Dr. M. A. Corrigan as Bishop of Newark, N. J., and of Wm. H. Gross, a Redemptorist missionary, as Bishop of Savannah. The nominations were confirmed by the Pope on February 3.

THE late Loud Lytton left a written injunction that after death, or presumed death, his body should be allowed, for three days, to lie untouched upon his bed, and then should be examined by medical men, who should certify that life was extinct. This was obeyed.

JESSE E. GEORGE, a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, died Friday evening, aged eighty-eight years. In 1868 he gave to the city eighty-three acres of land adjoining Fairmount Park to form a part of it. He was a member of the Society of Friends. The funeral takes place on Tuesday.

JOEL A. MATTESON, ex-Governor of Illinois, who died last week, owned at Springfield the finest family residence in the State, costing $200,000 originally, and stored with valuable paintings and works of art, and its destruction by fire a few days before, is thought to have hastened his death.

WHAT it costs to "run" Plymouth church, Brooklyn, a years is shown in the following figures: Henry Ward Beecher, $20,000; Mr. Halliday, assistant pastor, $3,000; Mr. Weld, first sexton, $3,000; Mr. Raynor, second sexton, $1,200; music, $8,000; insurance, $500; current expenses, $7,000; Plymouth Library, $700; total, $43,900.

COLONEL BRUNEL, who was reported as having been killed in a cupboard in Madam Fould's apartments when the Versailles troops entered Paris, writes to the Republique Francaise dating from 82 Baker street, London, asserting that he was not killed and was not in a cupboard, but was wounded at the Chateau d'Eau and carried from the field.

HENRY P. SMITH, one of four brothers, died in Niagara county a few days since. While the funeral was in progress, intelligence was received that Isaac Smith, a brother, had just been killed on a railroad in Michigan; and in a few days another brother died in Bay City. Thus the three brothers died within a week. A nephew was drowned a few months ago in the Niagara river.

Letter from Rosenzweig.

We have to deal with a great many rascals in these days, but happily we are seldom called upon to read or publish their letters. We have no desire to increase our correspondence, already sufficiently extensive, by entering into controversies with murderers. However, here is a letter forwarded to us yesterday, which we suppose we must print—it is from the quack Rosenzweig, from whose house the mangled body of a poor girl named Alice Bowlsby was sent in a trunk by express. It will be remembered that the poor girl was killed by a horrible and cruel operation which Rosenzweig performed. This miscreant, who signs himself "m. d.," was tried, convicted, and sentenced, but is now trying to sneak through the meshes of the law. We have endeavored to prevent him, and he therefore writes us a disgusting note.

To the Editor of The Times

Poland has no Freinds—I am a Polander—I have no Freinds—I am poor—God knows that I am not the man who committed the terrible deed, the Press are doing all they can to prejudice my case, all I ask is Fair play under the law, will You do as much for a unfortunate man without money or rich freinds as to let these few lines appear in your great paper from a countryman of Pulaski and Kosciuski.

Yours &c &c &c

J. ROSENZWEIG m d

TOMBS cell 61 f 13 73

In order to discourage this "Polander" without "freinds" from writing to us again, we may tell him at once that we should be very glad to see him brought to the gallows. It is, therefore, lucky for him that we have not to decide his fate.—*N. Y. Times.*

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John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

OHIO ITEMS.

A CHILLICOTHE lady, Mrs. Jane Carrier, wife of John Carrier, a few days ago gave birth to four healthy, well-formed children.

C. A. RIDOUT, a negro of Coshocton, has been admitted to the bar, and will commence the practice of law at once at that place.

A BILL has been passed by the Ohio Legislature prohibiting the killing or trapping of muskrats, minks, &c., between the fifteenth of April, and the fifteenth of February.

AN old Englishman, named George Borter, living with his son-in-law on the Deimer place, two miles southwest of Florida, in Henry county, hung himself with a log chain on Thursday evening last.

MOSES MAJOR, an old resident of Ottawa county, received injuries on Friday, the 3d ult., which caused his death the next day. He was unloading a sled when his team suddenly started and he fell forward, striking his breast upon the edge of the box.

A FIRE broke out in the woolen factory of C. E. Harrington & Sons, on West High street, Mt. Vernon, last Sunday morning. The machinery, consisting of looms, carding machines, and a large spinning jenny, is almost a complete loss. The loss is estimated at $5,000, which is covered by an insurance of $7,000.

ON SATURDAY morning, a man named George Reman, employed at Bachert, Silk & Co.'s paper mill, in Stark county, while removing straw from the bleach tub in the mill, slipped and fell through the hole in the bottom of the box into the tub of boiling water and lime beneath. He was under the water up to his neck for about a quarter of a minute before the other workmen could drag him out. He suffered the most acute pain and died about ten o'clock at night. He was thirty-two years old, and leaves a wife and two children.

ON FRIDAY last, Mrs. Rachael Keer, an aged lady residing in the western part of New Lisbon, Columbiana county, was found lying on the floor of her room dead, life evidently having been extinct for some hours. A boy who was in the habit of carrying her coal and water found her alive and apparently well in the morning, but returning at noon found her dead. We learn that a considerable amount of money was found in her possession, but nothing of an eatable nature could be discovered.

ON LAST Friday forenoon Mr. Harrison Roudetbush, of Carroll county, met with a serious accident, while shelling corn at Marshall & Kline's mill. It seems that while Mr. R. was busy at work, his coat tail was caught in the shaft which runs the sheller, and being quickly wound up, he was thrown around at the rate of about 140 revolutions a minute. He was thrown around with such force, that his feet coming in contact with a post, literally mashed them into jelly. It is feared that amputation will be necessary.

THE body of the eldest son of Mr. Samuel Bishop, of Mt. Vernon, nearly covered with leaves, sand and snow, and frozen stiff, on the place of Mr. Wm. Wright, in the bend of the creek, not far below the Gambier Railroad bridge, or about six miles below the spot where he was drowned, has been found. Hundreds of men have been searching for the other body all week, but no traces of it could be discovered. The body recovered was very much bruised and disfigured, in consequence of having been dashed against bridges and drift wood, and having been pressed between great masses of ice.

MRS. CRITES, of Wayne county, met her death under the following sad circumstances: She had been crazy for a number of years, and to prevent her from doing personal violence it became necessary to chain her, that she could not have the use of her arms. For this purpose a small building was erected near the main residence, where she was confined at the time of the terrible accident. The building was discovered to be on fire by her husband, but it had gained such headway that he found it an impossibility to rescue the unfortunate woman until she was burned to a crisp. When the fire was extinguished a part of the body was recovered and prepared for burial.

RUPTURE.

Every kind of Trusses for the cure of Rupture may be obtained at DR. KEYSER'S establishment, No. 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is a matter of the greatest consequence that all who are ruptured should be properly fitted with a suitable Truss, and one that will keep the ruptured parts in their place. Many persons do not know when they are ruptured, and frequently years are allowed to pass by before anything is done. This is a great error, and one that is often paid for at the expense of the person's life. Rupture is too serious an injury to be treated with lightness or neglect, especially when the means for its relief and cure are so easily obtained. Children and young persons are easily cured with the improved appliances which are constantly being added to the great variety which Dr. Keyser always has on hand.

Dr. Keyser's office, 167 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6, and on Saturdays at night.

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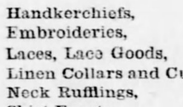

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, February 15, 1873.

Our local money market is to-day as it has been very much easier than for some time past, many of the banks having more spare funds and discounting freely. Prime paper is readily placed at from 10 to 12 per cent., and is in demand. Inferior names are not desired even at higher figures. We trust this case will continue, so that rates on good paper will not be over 10 per cent.

We reprint to-day the following interesting information concerning the new bonds:

Judge Richards in estimates that $300,000,000 in gold coin would weigh 500 tons. That is an immense amount, to be sure, and aside from the difficulties of handling and stowing it, the matter of counting it would give work to a dozen men for a long time. The force to be employed would necessarily be very large. In the placing of the $300,000,000 of the new bonds, however, no such difficulties will be experienced, but the bonds to be issued and redeemed will occasion more trial and much more labor than the public have any idea of. It involves the handling of $600,000,000, nearly all in bonds. There are now $266,886,050 in five-twenties of 1862 yet outstanding, and the call to be made in placing the $300,000,000 now in the hands of the Syndicate will probably reach that amount, but will not exceed it. The banks have $30,000,000 of these bonds on deposit here. Nearly all the coupon bonds of every issue, being $234,948,000, are held abroad, while the registered remainder, $31,938,050 are principally held in this country. It becomes an important question, therefore, whether the Government will redeem here or send them to Europe to redeem them there. It is probable that the latter course will be pursued as far as concerns those held abroad, but for some reason the Treasury officials refuse to make a positive statement on this point, and say they do not want their intentions known yet. The reason that none but 'sixty-two's" will be called is, that there are yet some bonds returnable under former calls, some little gold will probably be found, and some bonds so called will no doubt find their way into the exchange, and if the 'sixty-two's" are all redeemed, the limit will be reached without calling any more of the five-twenties. The new bonds will be parcelled out to others as were the 'sixty-two's" by the New York Bank Note Companies and the faces at the Treasury Department.—[Washington correspondence of New York *Journal of Commerce.*

Since the Franco-Prussian war speculation has been the ruling spirit of the German money markets, and transactions in stocks of all kinds have become so large that Prince Bismarck has conceived the idea of making it a source of revenue, and has recently submitted to the Committee of the Federal Council a bill imposing taxes on transactions in stock exchanges.

An examination of the daily quotations of New York stocks shows great variations in the prices, and apparently great profits could be realized by the paper purchases. There is money to be made in stocks, but not in the usual way of operating on margins. This plan is fraught with many dangers and losses may occur which may be ruinous, and hence all persons—especially those of limited means—should avoid all transactions in stocks on margins. The only safe and sure way to operate in stocks is to buy puts and calls—as in that way there is less risk and just as much chance of profit as in a transaction on margins.

In the New York stock market to-day stocks have tended downward, and the effect of the locking-up programme of the clique can already be seen. The unfavorable condition of the bank statement has also aided the bears in their efforts to depress prices. The evident intention of the clique now manipulating the market is to depress prices, so as to shake out all small holders, and then, buying in again at low prices, be again ready to bull the market.

Gold opened at 114¾, and closed at 114¾, being strong all day in consequence of the efforts of the bull clique in gold. It is said that to make gold scarce, the clique will withdraw from the market five millions in gold; then, depositing the gold and borrowing greenbacks, lock up the latter, thus making both gold and greenbacks scarce.

Luther S. Kauffman, stock and note broker, No. 116 Smithfield street, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from his latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closing.
Gold.	114¾	114¾
U. S. Sixes—1881.	117¾	117¾
" —coupons.	118¾	118¾
5-20—1862	112¾	115¾
5-20—1864.	115¼	115¼
" 1865	115¼	115¼
" 1865 new.	114¾	114¾
" 1867.	116¼	116¼
" 1868—coupons.	116¾	116¾
10-40s.	111¾	111
10-40s—coupons.	114	114¼
Currency 6's.	115	114¾
New 5 per cents	113¾	113¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central.	103¾	102¾
Erie.	64¾	63½
Iron Mountain		91¾
R. H. & E.	9	9
C. C. & I. C.	42¾	41¾
Canton.		101
St. Paul	51¾	51¾
Do. preferred.	78¾	78¾
Michigan Southern	97¾	96¾
Do. Central	108¾	108¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh.		91¾
Rock Island.	113¾	112¾
North Western, Common.	81	81
Do. preferred	90¾	90¾
Pacific Mail.	74½	72¾
Atlantic Mail.	6	6
Western Union Telegraph.	86¾	87¾
Ohio & Mississippi.	47	46
Union Pacific.	23¾	23¾
Toledo & Wabash.	25¾	25¾
Adams Express.	96½	97
American Express.		68½
United States Express.	76	69¾
Harlem.		130½

NEW YORK, February 18, 1873.

Gold sold at 114¾@114¾, closing at 114¾@114¾. Loans 1 to 6 per cent. for carrying. The daily clearings were $77,000,000. Specie export for the week $759,489.14. Governments dull, but firm. State bonds quiet and unchanged. Money was active early in the day; 1-64 to 1-32 for call loans, but in the afternoon the rate dropped to 7 per cent. Late in the day loans were 3 per cent. The bank statement is very unfavorable. The banks made a net loss of $2,487,150 in their reserve. They are now 1,299,000 below the 25 per cent. required by law. The stock market was weak in tone. Lower prices prevailed early in the day. Business was exceedingly small. Prices fluctuated only ¼ to 1¾ per cent. until after half-past twelve. An unfavorable bank statement was then anticipated. A vigorous selling movement was noted, which carried down the prices ¾ to 1¾ per cent. The market closed heavy and somewhat dull, at quotations lower than those on the earlier calls.

The weekly bank statement is as follows:

Loans, decrease	$2,418,300
Specie, decrease	574,400
Legal tenders, decrease	2,329,400
Net deposits, decrease	2,685,500
Circulation, increase	19,200

GOLD.—Quotations as follows: of '51, 115¾; '52, 115¾; do '64, 115¾; do '65, 115¾; new '65s, 114¾; '67, 116½; do '68, 116¾; new 5s, 113½; Ten-forties, 114¼. Currency 6s, 114¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 94½; Tennessee old, 72; do new, 73½; Virginia new, 59; do old, 45; North Carolina old, 33; do new, 17¼.

STOCKS.—Canton 101; Western Union Telegraph 87½; Quicksilver 44¾; Adams Express 99¾; Wells, Fargo & Co., 85; American Merchants Express 68¾; United States Express 76; Pacific Mail 73¾; N. Y. Central 103; Erie 63½; do preferred 79; Harlem 120¾; do preferred 128; Michigan Central 108¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago 91¾; Northwestern 81; do preferred 90¾; Rock Island 112¾; New Jersey Central 104½; St. Paul 51¾; do preferred 78¾; Wabash 72¾; do preferred 84; Fort Wayne 93; Terre Haute 10; do preferred 40; Chicago & Alton 114; do preferred 118; Ohio & Mississippi 46¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati 99; Illinois Central 118; Lake Shore 96½; Panama 418; Illinois Central 119; Union Pacific 33¾; Central Pacific 104½; Union 87¾; Delaware & Lackawana 102½; Hartford & Erie 9; Bankers' Bills 109.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, February 15, 1873.

APPLES—The market continues very dull with a supply considerably in excess of the demand, but prices are without notable change, ranging from $1.90@2.50 per barrel, according to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—50@60c, as to quality.

BEANS—$2.50@2.75 per bushel according to BEESWAX—Sales at 32@40c per lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$7 per 200 lbl.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand for strictly prime, but common stock continues dull and the supply is large and accumulating. Choice roll, 28@28; fancy, 30; medium to good, 18@22; inferior to fair, 8@15.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is reported better but there is no change in prices. Peaches, 3 pound cans, $2.75; 2 pound cans, $2.25; pine apple 3 pound cans, $2.50; Winslow's Corn, $3; other brands, $2.20@2.25.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is quoted at $7.50 per case for 3dozen lots, and $8 for small lots.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's, $14 per bbl; common, $10@12.

CHEESE—Prime Goshen, in a jobbing way, 16@17; there is but little inquiry for common Stock.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands quoted at 16½ @16½ by the car load, and 25@ cents additional for smaller lots.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues dull but prices are nominally unchanged. Peaches, prime halves, 7½@8; quarters, 4½@5. Blackberries, 6@6½.

EGGS—There is no improvement in the demand, but the market is quoted firmer in consequence of the change in the weather; fresh may be quoted at 30@ most of the sales at the inside figure.

FLOUR—Trade is generally reported quiet, and while the demand has fallen off and the market is weaker, there is as yet, no perceptible change in prices; spring wheat, $5 to $8.50 for fair to choice Wisconsin's; $8.75 for choice Minnesota, and $8 to $9.50 for fair to choice red winter wheat. Rye Flour, $5.75@6.

GRAIN—The arrivals of wheat continue light, however, and the demand is weak, and lower for all other points, prices are still sustained here, though the feeling is weaker, and millers are talking very decidedly of a break. Corn is dull, white, of which the offerings are very meagre, $1.00@ $1.05. Oats continue dull, with a supply somewhat in excess of present requirements; prices are without quotable change, 40 for mixed to 45 for white. It is said that they cannot be laid down where much under quotations, and the feeling prevails that prices are not likely to go any lower. Shelled Corn continues very ill, and out of the decline, but there is no change to make in quotations, 90c on track, and 85 free in elevator. The decline of 5@5c per bbl within the past week; we are reliably informed that present quotations barely cover the cost at the depot. However, it is fair to presume that the decline has been reached. Ear Corn is in fair demand and limited supply, and prices, in consequence, are steady and firm. Wheat continues quite dull and nominally unchanged, 90 cents, cash. Barley is quotable at 90@95 for fair to prime spring, and $1@1.05 for fall.

GROCERIES—Rio telegrams of the 22d ult., with five days later advices, report the market without change. Sugars continue to improve in price, and are held somewhat firmly. Prime is quiet and nominally unchanged, 9 cents, cash. Barley is quotable at 9@9½ for fair to prime spring, and $1@1.05 for fall.

Smith reports having bought 15 cars yesterday at 4.90 and for seven cars of the same grade he paid 5 cents to-day. While it is not good policy to speculate much in regard to the immediate future, the indications at this writing point to a higher range of prices, especially for prime heavy stock, as it is scarce and wanted.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, February 15, 1873.

Trade in both crude and refined, so far at least as our market is concerned, continues quiet, though an increased firmness has been manifested within the past few days, and prices, as compared with the first part of the week, are a little better. Crude was quoted at $2.20 per bbl at Parker, with sales, which is equivalent to 6.6c per gallon here; the advance is attributed mainly to increased shipments out of the producing regions, which, in addition to enlarging the tanking capacity, has placed the producers in a better condition financially, so that, as a rule, they are not obliged to sell, as was the case some time since, regardless of price. However, the indications generally are not regarded as being very favorable for much of an advance, as it is generally conceded that the production is considerably in excess of the consumption, and so long as this continues anything like big prices are out of the question.

Refined is also reported firmer, and that trade is improving is evident from the largely increased shipments within the past two weeks. Prices, however, as yet, are but very little better; 19@20c is the demand Philadelphia, and 18¾@18¾ free on cars here. The home trade is also always the case at this season of the year, is light, and there is no probability of an early improvement; an increased export demand, however, is expected soon, and the large increase in the shipment noted below is evidence that there have been some purchases recently by exporters.

Receipts crude this week ..... 23,378 bbls.
" " last week ..... 29,710 "
" " Jan. 1 to date ..... 196,636 "
" " same time, 1872 ..... 122,388 "
Refiners refined this week ..... 14,740 "
" " last week ..... 10,483 "
" " Jan'y 1 to date ..... 48,989 "
" " same time, 1872 ..... 24,436 "

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R. Braun & Wagner, 400 bbls to Waring, K. & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Ref Co, 264 bbls to J. P. Logan, Philadelphia.

Citizens Ref. Co., 519 bbls to Tack Brothers, Philadelphia.

Lockhart & Frew & Co., 255 bbls Warden, F & Co., Philadelphia.

Total 1638

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Vesta O W, acct. O J Grier 312
Vesta O W, acct. T. Hackett. 450
Vesta O W, acct. B. S. Duncan 504
Hutchinson O W, acct. B.S. Duncan. 79
Fairview O W, acct. Parker T. & Co. 406
Riverside O W, acct. B. S. Duncan 607
Star O W, acct. W. Stewart. 201
Sunbeam O W acct W Stewart. 80
Kingdom O W, acct. Henderson & B. 250
Peerless O W acct. N. W. Steenbergen 79
Fairview O W, acct. Parker, T. & Co. 687

Total 4299

Iron Markets.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—The Shipping List says: There continues to be a very firm feeling in the market for Scotch Pig Iron, and still higher prices are expected. Eglinton is commanding $30@32 per ton, in lots as wanted for consumption, and Coltness $34@35. No Glengarnock or Gartsherrie of any consequence here. Holders are indifferent about selling at current rates, as the stock here and on the way is small, and the cost abroad has materially advanced. The sales of 150 tons Eglington reported last week, was at $30 per ton, to arrive per steamer. No. 1 American Pig is firmer, in sympathy with Scotch, with sales at $37@38, and No. 2 brands are selling at $32 per ton. Refined Bar is somewhat easier, but the demand is not large and prices are unchanged, ranging from $3.60@3.65 per ton for English and American brand lots. Rails continue at previous prices. Common Sheet is quoted at 6@6c per lb. Russia Sheet is nominally 18@16½c per lb.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 15.—The market for American Pig is active and firm. We learn of large sales of Antrim cast, which is weaker, and prices are higher, and we quote as follows: No. 1 at $43.50; No. 2 at $41; Forge proved to be at $40 to 41, and Mottled at $38@39. Charcoal is also firm at $56.50@60 per ton. Scotch Pig is $1 to $2 per ton higher. Gartsherrie, Coltness, Glengarnock and Summerlee, and 44 tons of Eglington in private terms. By auction of damaged 123 bales Cope sold at 28¾@31¾ cents, and 28 do. sheep skins 25, cash.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger & Co o	15	McIntosh H. & Co y. 1
Hussey W & Co o	1	Lucy Furnace.o. 12
Nimick & Co p.	4	Pitts Bolt Co. o. 1
Zug & Co p.	2	
Total.	36	

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. H. R. LESSEE.

Nimick & Co m	4	Everson V & Co m. 4
Total.	8	

PENN'A. CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J. Reamer m	5	J. Moorhead m. 1
J. W. Porter.	2	Wharton Bros & Co. 2
Caughey & H.m.	1	
Total.	11	

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

W. Smith & Son m	5	W. Clark & Co m. 1
Lewis O & P m.	2	
Total.	8	

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

Nimick & Co p.	2	Carnagie K & Co o 1
Hill & Co p.	1	Locomb & Co p. 1
Harbaugh M & Co o	1	
Total.	12	

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 15.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 21c.; sales of futures 8,300 bales, as follows: February, 20 5-16@20 7-16c.; March 20½@20 9-16c.; April 20¾@20 15-16c. May 21¼@21 3-16c.; June 21⅝@21⅝c.; July 21⅞@21 7-16c. Flour dull and irregular; receipts —7,000 bales; superfine western and State $6.25@7.00; common to good $7.00@7.50; good to choice $7.60@8.25; white wheat extra $8.50@ 10.50; extra Ohio $7.20@10.50; St. Louis $7.40@11.00. Rye flour quiet. Meal dull. Corn meal weaker; yellow western, $3.35@3.40. Whisky lower; declined to 92c. Wheat quiet; receipts 2,000 bales; Iowa spring $1.50; strictly prime No 2 Milwaukee Red, $1.72@1.73; good $1.70 bid. Rye scarce at 9(@93c. Seeds steady; clover 9½@9¾c.; timothy $3.75@4.00. Barley unchanged. Malt: four rowed State $1.20. Corn dull and unchanged; receipts 13,000 bushels; new mixed western 61¾@66c, old afloat 66c; store 64¾c; yellow western 66@ 66¾c. Oats quiet and unchanged; receipts 24,000; new mixed western 54@56c; old store 54c. Eggs and hay unchanged. Hops dull at 42@ 52c for New York 1872, 10@20c for eastern and western. Leather quiet at 28@31c.; Orinoco 27@ 28½c. Wool dull and unchanged; Ohio 17c; tubbed 61c. Coffee steady; Rio 17¾@20¾c. Sugar active; centrifugal 9¾@9¾c. Molasses quiet; New Orleans 75c. Rice quiet at 8¼@9c. Crude petroleum 9c; refined 20. Turpentine quiet at 47½. Provisions; mess pork more active; new mess $14.62½; prime do $14.37½. Beef unchanged. Cut meats in moderate demand; shoulders seller March 5¾c; short cut hams 7½; average 10c; middles firm; short clear 7¾c; long clear 7¾c; long and short clear 7¾c. Lard firmer; No. 1 to prime steam $8.16@8¾c; kettle 8¾@8¾c; western butter 15@22c. Cheese firm at 12¾@16¾c.

Metals.—Manufactured copper steady; Ingot Lake firm at $34.00@35.00; pig iron firm; Scotch $55.00@56.50; American $47.50@30.00; bar steady at $110.00; Russia sheet quiet at $16.00@16.50. Nails firm; cut $5.00; clinch $6.50 @7.25; horse shoe 21@23c.

Cotton.

MOBILE, February 15.—Cotton quiet and firm; good ordinary 18c; low middlings 18¾c; middlings 19¼c; net receipts 1,309; exports, coastwise, 61,340 and last evening 1,800; stock 48,285.

GALVESTON, February 15.—Cotton: good ordinary 18¾c; net receipts 1,742; sales 500; stock 68,937.

SAVANNAH, February 15.—Cotton very firm; middlings 19¾c; net receipts 1,984; exports to Great Britain 2,684; sales 10,070; stock 66,868.

CHARLESTON, February 15.—Cotton firm; ordinary 17¾c; good ordinary 18¾@18¾c; low middlings 19@19¼; net receipts 1,313; exports coastwise 1,846; sales 500; stock 38,495.

NEW ORLEANS, February 15.—Cotton quiet; sales 6,200; good ordinary 18c; low middlings 18¾c; middling 19¾c; middling Orleans 19¾c; receipts 9,100; exports to continent 2,477; coastwise 2,380; stock 189,120.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat irregular, closing quiet and weak; No 1 spring Chicago $1.29; No 2 do $1.23¾; cash $1.13¾; seller March $1.27¾; No 3 do $1.11@1.11¾; rejected, 99c@$1.00. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; 31¾c cash; 31¾c seller March; rejected, 37c. Oats dull and prices a shade lower; No 2 26½; rejected, 23½c. Rye steady, with a moderate demand; No 2 65¼@66c. Barley steady and prices drooping; fall No 2 67½; No 3 do 58@58c. Provisions steady, with a moderate demand. Mess pork steady and unchanged. Lard firmer; cash and March 7.62½@7.65. Bulk meats steady, moderate demand and unchanged. Green hams advanced to 7¾@7¾c 20 to 17 pounds average. Dressed hogs in fair demand at $6.10; $6.20 for light weight. Timothy seed: demand fair and market firmer; $3.00@3.35 common to prime. Clover seed quiet and weak at $5.05@5.35.

Foreign.

LONDON, February 15—5 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¼@92⅝; for account, 92⅜@92⅝. American securities: 5-20's of '62s, 92⅝; do '67, 93¾; 10-40's, 89½ extra coupons; new 5's, 90⅜; Erie Railway, 51¼.

FRANKFORT, February 15.—United States bonds: 5-20's of '62, 95⅜.

LIVERPOOL, February 15.—Cotton steady; middling upland 9⅝d; Orleans 10@10⅛d; sales 10,000 bales, of which 7,000 were American and 1,000 speculation and export; sales of cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston during December and January at 9⅝d; seller February at 9 9-16d. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 12s 3d@12s 6d. Flour 29s 6d. Corn 27s 6d. Cheese 71s. Cumberland middles 34s; short ribs do 35s. Refined petroleum 20s.

ANTWERP, February 14.—Refined petroleum 44½ francs.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 15.—Cotton steady. Flour quiet at $7.80@8.25. Wheat firm at $1.71 @1.75. Corn quiet at 40c. Rye 85c. Oats quiet at 30@36c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries firm and unchanged. Eggs dull and prices have declined at 27@28c. Butter steady with a moderate demand. Cheese steady with a moderate demand. Provisions firmer; the extreme views of holders have somewhat checked business. Mess pork firmer at $13.25@13.50. Lard firmer; steam 7½@; kettle 7¾@8c. Bulk meats strong; shoulders 4½@; clear rib sides 6¾ @6¾c; clear sides 7¼@7¾c. Bacon firmer; shoulders 5¼@5¾c to come out of smoke; clear rib sides 7¾@7½c; clear sides 7¾@7¾c. Hogs strong; shippers $4.80@4.85; butchers $4.75@4.85; receipts 700. Whisky firm at 88c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 15.—Bagging in light order demand; hemp 13c; flax 14c. Cotton easy; low middling 18¾c. Flour quiet. Grain in good demand. Wheat easy at $1.75@1.80. Corn in active demand, but holders experience much difficulty in meeting the views of the trade on account of the limited facilities for transportation; mixed 40c; white 42c on track. Oats steady at 32@33c. Provisions strong. Mess pork $13.50@13.75. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders firm at 4¾@4¾c; clear rib sides 6¼ @6¾c; clear sides 6¾@7c. Bacon firmer and unchanged. Hams plain 12c; sugar cured 12¾ @12½c, all packed. Lard 8, 8¾, 9@9¾c. Whisky lower, but closed firm at 88@88c. Rye quiet at 80@85c. Barley steady at 80@95c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 15.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling 19¼c. Flour quiet and weak; not quotably changed. Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No. 2 spring $1.80; No. 3 do $1.60; No. 2 red winter $1.90. Corn steady with a moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 31¾c cast track. Oats dull and prices declined; No. 2 26¼@28c cast track. Barley quiet at $1 for choice fall. Rye: no sales. Whisky firm at 90c. Mess pork firm at $13.25 bid. Bulk meats firm; loose shoulders 4½c buyer April; clear rib sides 6¾c seller March. Bulk meats: shoulders 6¼@6¾c nominal. Dry salt meats firm; loose shoulders 4½c buyer April; clear rib sides 6¾c seller March. Bulk meats: shoulders 6¼@6¾c nominal. Bacon firm at 8½@9¼c. Lard firm at 8¾@9c. Hogs: no sales. The receipts were 1,000 head. Cattle firm and unchanged.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 15.—The trade movement to-day was chiefly confined to jobbing domestic cottons and prints. Brown sheetings were active and firm in price, with light stocks in first hands. Bleached shirtings were in good request. Utica Nonpareil shirting was advanced ½c. Medium duties and shirting prints continue in good demand, and agents are distributing new styles of white grounds and percales. Fancy cassimeres continue to improve, and western clothiers are again in the market, duplicating former purchases. The dry goods imports for the week are over $5,000,000.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 15.—Cotton: demand fair and market firm; good ordinary 17½@17¾c; low middling 18c; receipts for the past day 1,845 bales; shipments for the last 24 hours 645 bales; stock 29,000 bales. Flour scarce and firm at $6.50@10.50. Cornmeal quiet at 13.15 @3.20. Corn: none here. Oats: demand fair and market firm at 40@42c. Hay firmer at $22 @33. Bran firmer at 25c. Bulk meats dull but holders not willing to make concessions; 5¼@ 7@7¾c. Lard quiet and unchanged.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 15.—Flour and wheat dull and unchanged. Corn quiet; mixed western 62c. Oats firm and scarce; mixed western 45@50c. Provisions stronger; mess pork $14.25. Bacon active; shoulders 5¾@6¼c; clear rib sides 7¾@8c; clear sides 7¾@8¼c. Lard steady at 8@8¼c. Western butter scarce; choice roll 30c. Whisky firm at 92½c. The steamer Baltimore sailed for Bremen with 8,000 barrels of refined lard.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, February 15.—Cattle: receipts 680; market very quiet; quality of offerings generally poor, being mostly those left over from previous receipts; two small bunches extra steers sold at $5.40@5.75, respectively; the rest of the offerings were a very small outlay and a shovel-full of fairly common to ordinary cattle, which can realize a net profit in one year of over twenty-five thousand dollars, and this, too, is paid from the profits of the farm, and not from a larger trade than any other branch of business.

—The Andy Johnson was raised Wednesday, and went to Cairo to receive sufficient repairs to be taken to the Marine Railway Docks at St. Louis, where she is expected to arrive to-morrow. She was brought by the Henry Clay Pilgrims, the arrangements with the Glencoe having fallen through. The damage on her freight will not amount to $500.

—The Alton Telegraph says: "Capt. John Dowler, of Mentor, Geauga county, has patented and perfected a water-wheel to be used on steamboats, that, it is claimed, will more than double the present propulsion. An eastern firm writes to him to push the invention, and they will stand at his back with $50,000, if necessary, to help him."

—The B. A. Babbage, with 3 barges containing 1,000 tons ore, and Mary Davage, with 2 barges containing 1,700 tons ore, are coaling up the Ohio from St. Louis.

—The steamer Vesta, tired of the surface of the water and lonesome trading to Galveston, has gone to the bottom the other night at her moorings at the mouth of the Big Sandy.

—The Dr. Dessert has returned to St. Louis from Red river, being two months and six days on the trip. She built five different sets of wheels coming up, which is a record for her.

—A Missouri river barge company is being organized, said to be composed of Peter Lorillard, of New York; the Kansas City and New Orleans Barge Line Company." Capital stock only $50,000.

—The Belle Vernon has been laid up at Cincinnati to the Mary Miller, and will load for Nashville instead of the Arkansas river.

—The Seminole has entered the Red river trade from New Orleans.

—The rise in the Tennessee is said to be the highest known in fifty years.

—The Belfast was loading at New Orleans, on the 10th, for Red River.

—The present dead trip of the James Howard is said to be a $20,000 trip.

—Coal is now selling at the per bbl at Memphis, a decline of 75c per bbl within the last few days.

(*For Latest River News see First Page.*)

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Dealer in all kinds of

Scrap Iron, Metal and Steel.

Also, Rolling Mills and Forges supplied with IRON CUT TO ORDER or FAGGOTED, as I have Two (2) Set of Rolling Mill Shears constantly running, cutting from four Fagots to any other pattern; I therefore positively collect the patronage of those who desire anything in my line.

OFFICE AND YARDS,

Cor. Eleventh street and Duquesne Way, PITTSBURGH.

RIVER PACKETS.

FOR CINCINNATI. — THE elegant side-wheel steamer, JUANITA,

C. L. BRENNAN.....Captain

Will leave for Cincinnati and all intermediate ports TUESDAY, at 4 P. M. She will receipt freight and passengers through to all points South and West. For freight or passage, apply on board or to

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FOREIGN NEWS.

The Situation in Spain.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN CATALONIA.

The Workingmen Demanding Arms.

CONGRATULATIONS OF MINISTER SICKLES.

Reply of Senor Figueras.

NO INDEPENDENCE FOR CUBA.

SPAIN.

THE ROYAL GUARD SUPPRESSED.

MADRID, February 15.—The Government has ordered the suppression of the Royal Guard. It is probable that the Council of State will also be suppressed.

RECOGNITION.

It is asserted that the Governments of the United States of America, France, England, Belgium and Switzerland will soon recognize the Republic of Spain.

THE REPUBLIC CELEBRATED.

The establishment of a Republic was celebrated last night by a general illumination. The streets were crowded, but there was no discord.

THE PROVINCES TRANQUIL.

Dispatches from the provinces report tranquility everywhere excepting in the districts disturbed by the Carlists.

ALPHONSOIST PRONUSCIAMENTO DENIED.

MADRID, February 15.—The reports that an Alphonsist pronunciamento has been issued in the southwestern portions of Spain is pronounced untrue.

NO INDEPENDENCE FOR CUBA.

Dispatches have been received here from New York stating that some of the journals of that city publish articles assuming that the establishment of a Republic must lead to the independence of Cuba. This view is emphatically declared in ministerial circles to be erroneous. Notwithstanding other very important matters pressing upon the Government, their attention has already been given to the subject of maintaining the authority of Spain in Cuba.

It is said, however, that the army is opposed to a republic and favors a monarchy, but is divided in its choice for ruler between Duke Montpensier and ex Queen Isabella. Don Carlos entered Spain on Thursday last. The Carlists are working vigorously to advance the interests of their leader. Saragossa is practically besieged by the Insurgents. The insurrectionists have cut the railway between this city and the north, at Parcova, a town in Burgess.

SEPARATION OF THE CHURCH AND STATE.

Among the measures contemplated by the Ministry are the separation of Church and State, and the appointment of Judges for life.

CUBA.

Castellar, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a dispatch acknowledging the receipt of congratulations from South Americans in Paris, says that he will have to withdraw their support from Cuban Separatists, now that the Antilles are under a Republican Government. He also says it has been decided to await the arrival of Deputies to the National Assembly from Cuba before arrangements for reforms in that island are made.

MINISTERS TO BE ABOLISHED.

The Government intends to suppress the Ministries of the Colonies and Justice of Public Works, and abolish the system of relying on pensions.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

In the Assembly to-day bills were read granting amnesty to the prisoners charged with complicity in the recent Republican demonstrations, and declaring that justice shall hereafter be administered in the name of the people.

Echegaray, Minister of Finance, declared that the financial obligations of Spain shall be respected. The declaration was greeted with cheers. He said the Republican Government was interested in maintaining the credit of the nation. "Respect for the right" will be the motto.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

MADRID, February 15.—Sickles, United States Minister to Spain, to-day called upon Senor Figueras, and addressed him as follows: Pursuant to orders from my Government, I salute your excellency upon the establishment of a Republic in Spain. The wisdom and dignity with which the change of Government was effected is a happy auspice of the glorious future for Spain. The United States, occupying a large tract of continent civilized by Spanish faith and valor, cannot contemplate unmoved the spectacle of the empire of Ferdinand and Isabella transformed into a Republic. The American people rejoice to see Spain imitating their example, and establishing prosperity and power upon solid foundations. In expressing to your excellency the fervent good wishes of President Grant, and recognizing your authority, I accomplish the most agreeable duty of my mission to this noble and generous country. d: His

Senor Figueras, in reply to Sickles, said were grave responsibility of power which him upon it not for such moments as the present, when the so eloquently convey the robust voice og the American people in blessing and acclaimin ergy advent of the Republic, which moderate en the spirit and prudence of the people of United States is indebted to Spain for the in covery of the American continent, Spain is debted to the United States for the founder o ne new social order. Spain will remember t worthy example set her by the United States.

CUBA TO BE RETAINED.

MADRID, February 16.—Senor Figueras concluded his speech, yesterday, in reply to Sickles' congratulations, with the following words: We hold in the New World an integral portion of territory destined, under the Spanish flag, to serve as a connecting link between the two Continents. In order that the Antilles may accomplish that mission and realize our civilizing objects, we rely on Spanish energy and the strength of Spanish institutions.

PARIS, February 16.—Senor Castellar has sent a dispatch to the Spanish residents in Paris, in which he clearly intimates that the new Government is resolved not to part with Cuba, and to keep the Spanish flag flying there, a portion of American territory as a pledge of the perpetual union of the old and new world.

THE REPUBLIC NOT YET RECOGNIZED BY FRANCE.

As the manifesto of Senor Castellar to foreign powers has not yet reached Paris, President Thiers has not recognized the Spanish Republic.

THE QUESTION OF A CONFEDERATION.

Barcelona has hoisted the flag of the Federative Republic. The authorities and troops maintain order in the city. It is apprehended that the question of a Federative Republic will give rise to a serious complication.

A DIVISION OF PROPERTY WANTED.

The peasants in Andalusia are clamoring for a division of property.

UNRULY STUDENTS.

PARIS, February 16.—*Evening.*—The students of Barcelona demand liberty, instruction, abolition of fees and the removal of troops from the new university buildings. The Governor promises to ask the Ministry for these concessions. He explains that the university is occupied by troops solely because it is a strategic point.

DEMANDS OF CATALONIAN WORKINGMEN.

Catalonian workingmen are making demonstrations in favor of the release of conscripts in the army, and demand arms for the people, municipal self-government, shorter hours of work, and higher wages. Mass meetings attended by from 3,000 to 5,000 workingmen have been held and speeches made in favor of a Democratic Republic, which were cheered. At one of these meetings, belonging to the International Society marched in procession through the streets. Several municipalities in Catalonia distributed arms to the people.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

MADRID, February 16.—The Assembly yesterday sanctioned the amnesty to all republican insurgents and offenders against the laws and regulations of the press.

Senor Salmeron, Minister of Colonies, read an official telegram from the authorities at Havana, giving in their adhesion to the Republic. The Assembly thereupon adopted a resolution that it heard the announcement with joy.

Debate on the reforms in Porto Rico will take place on Monday.

MALAGA TRANQUIL.

The disturbances at Malaga were suppressed without bloodshed, and the city continues tranquil.

PRESIDENT OF COUNCIL OF STATE.

Senor Orense will probably be chosen President of the Council of State.

PROBABLE CANARD.

LONDON, February 17—6. A. M.—A special dispatch from Paris to the *Daily Telegraph* says France will attempt to compel Spain to sell Cuba, and that the United States had offered two thousand five hundred million francs, payable in two years, but that Spain refused.

PORTUGAL.

AN ARMY OF OBSERVATION WANTED.

LISBON, February 16.—The Government has asked the Cortes to call out immediately 9,000 men of the reserves to act as an army of observation on the frontier.

ARRIVAL OF SENOR ZORRILLA.

Senor Zorrilla arrived in Portugal.

AMADEUS WELCOME TO ITALY.

It is stated that King Victor Emanuel, being opposed to his sons abdication, at first refused his consent to the return of Amadeus to Italy, but sent word yesterday that on reflection he had relented, and would be glad to receive his son again.

THE EX QUEEN WORSE.

The ex Queen of Spain is worse. Her Majesty is confined to her bed.

ITALIAN FLEET EXPECTED.

The Italian fleet is hourly expected to arrive in the Tagus.

BRITISH SQUADRON AT THE DISPOSAL OF AMADEUS.

The British squadron in the Tagus has been placed at the disposal of the ex-King.

PARADE OF STUDENTS.

Students peacefully paraded the streets of Coimbra, yesterday, in honor of the establishment of the Spanish Republic.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR LOANSA.

The men-of-war Livion and Saglus have been despatched to Loansa with reinforcements.

CUBA.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS OF AMADEUS' ABDICATION.

HAVANA, February 14.—The news of the abdication of King Amadeus and the proclamation of a Spanish Republic was published this afternoon. It had the immediate effect of unsettling business and of advancing the premium for gold to twenty-three per cent. There were no sellers.

General Caballos will issue a proclamation on the new condition of political affairs, declaring that everything will remain as hitherto respecting Cuba's relations with Spain, and he, as well as other Spanish officials, will obey whatever Government is constituted in Spain.

The most intense excitement exists among the people. The city, however, is tranquil, and as yet there are no indications of disturbances.

SLAVE OWNERS DISPLEASED.

The action of a Republic does not please the majority of slave owners. They do not make any demonstrations, but are evidently disappointed.

BUSINESS SUSPENDED.

Business is entirely suspended, merchants refusing to sell or exchange.

MEXICO.

DESERTION OF A WHOLE GARRISON.

MATAMORAS, February 14.—Last night the garrison of Fort Cosa Mata became dissatisfied with their treatment and long arrears of pay, and deserted in a body, dragging the guns of the fort outside and discharging them. The men, two hundred in number, took all their arms.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

Distribution of the Geneva Award—The Bill Passed by the House—Postoffice and Naval Appropriation Bills—The Political Disabilities of "Extra Billy" Smith Removed.

WASHINGTON, February 15, 1873.

SENATE.

POSTOFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. COKE, of the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Postoffice Appropriation bill, with amendments, among which are the following: Prohibiting the transmission of any free matter whatever, not excepting newspaper exchanges; requiring persons receiving mails by carriers to provide proper boxes at their dwellings to facilitate rapid delivery; authorizing the employment of additional special agents to detect persons sending obscene matter; striking out the provision requiring railroad companies to make contracts for postal car service as a condition of receiving increased pay; providing that additional pay may be allowed for daily postal car service.

SOUTHERN HOMESTEAD EMIGRATION COMPANY.

Mr. SAWYER introduced a bill to incorporate the Southern Homestead Emigration Company, giving power to lease or sell land anywhere in the United States.

Mr. THURMAN moved to take up

THE TWO PER CENT. BILL.

Mr. MORTON moved to postpone that motion. The States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, he said, were interested in this bill. It was due to them that it should be acted upon.

Mr. FARLINGHUYSEN opposed this motion, which was rejected—ayes 18, nays 31.

LIMITING DEBATE.

Mr. Anthony's resolution limiting debate on appropriation bills was agreed to.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL

was taken up. The amendment relative to retired naval officers, their pay and employment, was agreed to—ayes 26, nays 18.

The amendment providing that the act of 1864 shall not retire any officer before the age of sixty-two was agreed to.

Mr. NYE offered an amendment reported by him from the Committee on Naval Affairs, on the 16th inst., providing for the purchase, at terms of proposals of the International Steamship Company and of the Western Iron Boat Building Company.

Other amendments were offered and rejected.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, and several of the amendments were concurred in, but those restoring the appropriations for certain clerks at the several navy yards, which had been left out by the House, were rejected.

The question was on concurring in Mr. Cragin's amendment relating to retired naval officers, when

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to strike out the provision giving them increased pay.

The vote on this motion showed no quorum present.

At 5:45 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

CONTRACTS WITH INDIANS.

On motion of Mr. SHANKS, of the Committee on Indian Affairs, and after an explanation by him, a bill was passed making unlawful any contract with Indians relative to land claims entered into prior to the act of May 21, 1872, unless such contract be in writing and approved by and entered in the Department of the Interior.

THE SPANISH REPUBLIC.

Mr. WILLARD asked leave to introduce a joint resolution congratulating the Cortes and people of Spain on the establishment of a Republic in that country.

The reading of the resolution was interrupted by Mr. BANKS, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, who said: I object. It is a proposition to recognize slavery in the colonies of Spain.

Mr. WILLARD—Not at all.

Mr. BANKS—certainly it is.

The resolution was not received.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Speaker laid before the House the message from the President calling attention to the condition of affairs in the Territory of Utah and to the danger likely to arise during the coming recess of Congress from a threatened conflict between the Federal and territorial authorities.

On motion of Mr. BINGHAM, the message was referred to the Judiciary Committee, which has already under consideration a bill on the subject.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES REMOVED.

On motion of Mr. DAWES, a bill was passed removing the political disabilities from William Smith, of Virginia, familiarly known as "Extra Billy."

The House then resumed the bill for the

DISTRIBUTION OF THE GENEVA AWARD.

A lengthy discussion ensued as to the rights of insurance companies to a share of the award, which was participated in by Messrs. Peters, Hall, Frye, Lynch, Myers (Pa.), Eames, Beck, Kerr, Voorhees, Butler and Bird.

The bill was then passed by—yeas 122, nays 57.

It provides that out of the money paid by the Government of Great Britain in satisfaction of the award of the arbitration at Geneva under the treaty of Washington in indemnification to United States citizens therein, and corporations organized under the laws thereof or laws of the several States and territories therein, shall be paid from the Treasury, in the manner hereinafter provided, to the following classes of claimants in the manner following:

First—To all such corporations and citizens of the United States, actual owners of property at the time of its destruction, whether ships or cargoes, outfit advanced or other wages paid to officers or seamen, or freights actually carried, lost by capture or destruction by the cruisers, for whose acts said arbitrators have found the Government of Great Britain liable, shall be paid the actual indemnity where they were not insured thereupon, or insurance was not received. The second proviso relates to indemnifying officers and crews for their capture and for loss of their property.

The third provides that owners of vessels captured or destroyed shall receive indemnification for their losses, where such losses were not fully covered by insurance.

Fourth—That United States are to be indemnified for losses by cruisers and for property on such vessels as were lost in the same manner as provided in the case of private vessels.

Fifth—To all such corporations or citizens as aforsaid, who had paid premiums of war risks on vessels and cargoes or other property thereon, after the sailing of either of said cruisers, to the amount of such extra or war premiums paid by them, whether such loss be caused by the capture of their vessels, property or otherwise, provided that in case of such premiums paid or secured to mutual insurance companies, the indemnity shall be the difference between the premium paid or secured and the returned accounts or premiums therefor.

Sixth—To all insurers, being citizens or corporations of the United States respectively, having insured or re-insured property so destroyed, who shall show by an exhibit of their books of account and business that the losses and claims did not equal in amount the losses paid by them because of the property thereafterward captured, lost or destroyed by either or all cruisers bearing the Confederate flag; provided the amount paid to any mutual insurance company for losses so sustained shall be apportioned by the company among the members thereof at the time of the losses paid by them respectively in proportion to the interest then owned by each member thereof; provided, further, that no insurer shall have any claim or right in the claims of any assured herein provided for because of any assignment either in law or fact, unless such assignee had actually paid an adequate consideration therefor.

There are four other sections to the bill, prescribing how losses shall be ascertained, how claims shall be presented and prosecuted by petition to the United States Circuit Court, and how judgments shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury on a certificate of the Circuit Court. If, after all the certificates are paid in full, there is any sum left, it is to be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

The House adjourned.

LOUISIANA.

Proclamation by Governor McEnery on Alleged Bogus Tax Collectors.

NEW ORLEANS, February 14.—Governor McEnery to-day issued the following:

Whereas, information has reached me that certain persons pretending to be the tax collectors in the city (New Orleans) and in parishes of the State, but having no legal authority therefore, are issuing circulars and notices to tax payers to come forward within a certain time to pay their taxes and license, threatening certain penalties prescribed by law against all parties failing to comply with such notice.

Now, I, John McEnery, issue this proclamation, warning all tax and license payers not to obey or regard such notice or demands, but resolve and resist the same and recognize as the only lawful persons charged with the collection and enforcement of the tax those who hold over as tax collectors under the State Government as existing on the 4th of November, 1872, and those who have been appointed and commissioned by the undersigned. Full protection will be guaranteed by this Government to all citizens of the State against any penalties or violences which may be attempted by persons who may seek to enforce their illegal demands and acts and to exercise their usurped power and authority in the premises.

The Ladies of St. Louis Opposed to the "Social Evil" Law.

ST. LOUIS, February 15.—A number of prominent ladies of this city held a meeting to-day, at which a memorial was adopted asking the City Council to repeal all social evil laws now in force, and expunge any provision relating thereto which may be contained in the new city charter now under consideration. Mrs. Cutler, of Illinois, several ladies of this city, and Rev. Mr. Fenton made speeches, setting forth the unfitness of law in existence, and urging the women to band together, and use their best exertions to have the law repealed. Committees were appointed to procure signatures to the memorial.

HOME NEWS.

Fire this Morning.

At half-past one o'clock this morning a fire broke out at the tavern of Owen McCluskey, No. 1020 Penn street, near Twenty-eighth, and soon spread to the adjoining house, a cigar store, kept by Mrs. Schultz. An alarm was sounded from box 64. Both buildings were gutted. The loss will amount to about one thousand dollars.

Mayhem.

Last night about eleven o'clock a man who gave his name as Charles Johnston entered the lock-up with a portion of one ear missing. He said that a short time previous while walking along Webster avenue he saw two men fighting, one of whom he knew. He attempted to separate them, when one of them struck him on the head a blow which knocked him down, and proceeded to pile on top of him in a miscellaneous manner. When Johnston recovered from the confusion he missed a part of his ear and supposes that his antagonist bit it off. No arrests.

A Faithful Dog.

On Friday morning early the family of Mr. James White, who lives at No. 28 Fifth street, (old Pittsburgh) was aroused by a pistol shot in the immediate vicinity of the house. All was soon quiet, however, and nothing was thought of it till morning, when the front door of the house was found broken open and the faithful watch dog lying dead just inside the door, having been shot through the head with a pistol ball. It is supposed that burglars had broken open the door and were driven off by the dog. The animal had evidently followed the robbers after being shot, as traces of blood were seen for nearly a square from the house.

In Town.

Hon. R. W. Muse, of the law firm and real estate agency of Muse & Spivey, at Newton, Harvey county, Kansas, is spending a few days at the St. Charles Hotel, and among his friends in this city. The Judge is thoroughly posted in relation to local and State matters in Kansas, and will gladly communicate with any of our citizens who have present or prospective interests in that rapidly growing State, destined as the Judge and many others believes to outstrip all other's of the intermediate western states in population and wealth. None of her citizens has done more with pen and voice to inform the world of the charming climate and vast resources, agricultural and mineral of his adopted State, than Judge Muse.

Seriously Stabbed.

On Friday night two men named Gottlieb Gross and Theophilus D. Morgan got into a dispute at a ball, and at an early hour Saturday morning they met on Fifth avenue, and continued the combat. Officer Gibbons saw the row and separated the men, when it was found that Morgan had been seriously stabbed. The two men were taken to the lockup, and the injured man attended by Dr. McCoy, who found the knife had inflicted a bad injury, which was only prevented from proving fatal by a rib which stopped the course of the knife. Morgan made an information before the Mayor charging Gross with felonious assault and battery. The accused waived a hearing and in default of one thousand dollars bail was committed to jail for trial by.

Letters Held for Postage.

Jno. Butz, Lancaster, Pa., 3c; Thos. Boyles, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Wm. Bleyner, Wellsboro, Pa., 3c; Thos. Butler, Brady Bend, Pa., 3c; Hugh Byrd, Allegheny, Pa., 3c; Maggie Bayne, Mansfield, Pa., 3c; Wm. Coleman, Sing Sing, N. Y., 3c; Jno. Connelly, Cleveland, O., 3c; Adda Clark, Edinsboro, Pa., 3c; James Dudgeon, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Mary Ellrod, Cochransville, Mo., 3c; Wm. Herr, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Henry Kling, Allegheny, Pa., 3c; A. B. Lakeman, Washington, D. C., 3c; Mary A. McCune, Indianapolis, Ind., 3c; James McCabe, Grenhanan, N. Y., 3c; Jno. Niggle, Penryn, Cal., 3c; Wm. W. Peters, Allegheny, Pa., 3c; Mollie Rhine, Pittsburgh, Pa., 3c; Jos. Sprills, New York, 3c; Nick Schumack, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2c; Mary E. Waters, Baltimore, Md., 3c.

1776.—1876.

Pennsylvania's Grand Mass Convention, a prelude and a preparation for the Centennial Auniversary of our National Independence, to be held at Palladelphia, on the 22d inst., the birth anniversary of George Washington, is an occasion and has an object that commends itself to every patriotic Pennsylvanian. Washington county should be unmindful or inattentive to this mass gathering, or withhold from the committee having it in charge his personal sympathy and aid. Our liberties are verging on the close of one hundred years of trial. The benefits and blessings that have resulted to mankind from the events of 1776 are beyond all computation, and are worthy of hearty commemoration in both hemispheres. No five hundred years in the world's previous history have done so much for the human race as the last one hundred years. Let its celebration be worthy of its great achievements.

Valuable Lead.

It is said that a load of bullion came through from the Colorada Siver Regions as lead on to Philadelphia. At Wetemore siding on the P. & E. R. R., the car that this metal was loaded on got jammed and the metal was hurled in the snow. Another car was procured, and the metal reloaded and sent eastward. Shortly after a peremptory order came from the President that seven bars of lead were missing and they must be got. After considerable digging in the snow, five of the pigs were recovered and sent on. Then another order came, "the other two bars must be found," and found they were, after much delay and hard work. The two were wondered why they were so particular about a few pigs of lead. But they found out shortly after that they were not lead, but silver, valued at $2,000 a bar, being sent to the Philadelphia mint for coinage, and were carried in this way, so as to mislead thieves along the road, who undoubtedly would have pilfered the car to some extent had they known the value of its cargo.

Jenkinson's Tobacco House.

Wholesale as well as all retail dealers in tobacco should remember that the old established and widely known firm of R. & W. Jenkinson has removed from the old stand on Federal street, Allegheny, to the new and ample warehouse, No. 287 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. The removel was rendered necessary to supply the demands of an army of patrons who have been induced to bestow their favors upon this firm, because of the uniform courtesy and fairness with which they are treated, and the satisfactory manner with which all their orders are filled. The new house has been stocked with an assortment of tobacco, the best brands of smoking and chewing, which, for variety and quality, is not surpassed anywhere, while those who buy to sell again will find special attention to their wants, low prices at which the goods are offered. In respect to the quality of stock, abundance from which to make selections, and moderate prices, the Messrs. Jenkinson claim that they cannot be beaten in the city. They invite especial attention to their new headquarters, and guarantee the same satisfaction as has heretofore marked the business of the house with its patrons.

The Mont Blanc Foundry.

Among the noticable manufacturing establishments of Pittsburgh is that of Messrs. Tomlinson & McKee, the Mont Blanc Foundry on Railroad street, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets. The special branch of business carried on at this establishment is the manufacture of all kinds of Bridge, Rolling Mill, Blast Furnace, and Machinery castings, which are daily turned out from the Foundry in immense quantities and in every variety of design. Messrs. Tomlinson & McKee have been engaged in the business for so long a time that they understand its every detail. They have supplied themselves with every facility for doing their work promptly and doing it well, and have succeeded in gaining the highest reputation for their foundry. They make their own patterns for the largest part of the work, and have facilities which enable them to produce any desired casting of the kinds mentioned, whether large or small. They will do the work as reasonable as any firm in the city, and will guarantee its quality not to be excelled. Parties having need of castings in their special departments can rely upon the work from the Mount Blanc Foundry.

The Philadelphia and Erie Road.

The Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company held its annual meeting of stockholders on Monday last, at Erie. Geo. Griscom, Esq., presided. The report of the managers was presented by Mr. E. F. Gray, the President of the road, and is in substance as follows: The receipts from freights amounted to $5,177,848, from passengers $647,273, from express and mails $72,491, and from miscellaneous sources $8,139, making an aggregate from all sources of $5,980,752. The expenditures for the year were—for conducting transportation $820,942, for motive power $846,821, for maintenance of cars $353,168, for maintenance of way $1,289,192, an aggregate of $3,297,096, and a net income of $692,736. The gross earning of 1872, as compared with 1871, show an increase of $438,489. The passenger traffic shows an increase of number carried of 180,900, and the freight an increase of 209,977 tons. Despite the increase in the traffic of the road, after paying expenses, no margin is left for a stockholders' dividend, owing to various unforeseen causes, two of which being the burning of Linden bridge and the purchasing of large amounts of iron for track renewal. The report is quite voluminous, and goes into a complete history of the road and its workings.

The report was adopted and the following Board of Managers elected: Edward F. Gay, J. Edgar Thompson, Wistar Morris, Joseph W. Gaskill, Jacob P. Jones, Josiah Bacon, Samuel T. Bodine, John M. Menneny, A. J. Derbyshire, and Samuel G. Thomson.

FIRE ON MOUNT TROY.

A Green House Destroyed.

About ten o'clock on Friday night a workman employed by Messrs. Beckert & Bro., gardeners and florists, on Mount Troy, Reserve township, saw smoke issuing from one of the green houses, and on opening the door discovered the inside to be on fire. The Messrs. Beckert were both in the city, but fortunately one of them returned in time to assist in extinguishing the flames before the building was entirely destroyed. How ever, the heat of the fire cracked all the glass in the roof, and destroyed all the plants, many of which were very rare and valuable. The loss will amount to about fifteen hundred dollars, on which there is no insurance. The fire originated in a shelf which broke down by being over loaded, and which fell on to a hot flue.

Among all modern inventions, nothing has gained such popular favor as the sewing machine. Second to none in the market stands the Improved Singer, capable of doing all kinds of sewing, from the lightest cambric to the heaviest cassimere. Call and examine at

R. STRAW & CO.'S,
10 Sixth street.

Ladies

will please call in the early part of the day at the Arizona Diamond Store, and avoid the crowd—38 Fifth avenue.

BREVITIES.

....Yesterday was fine—in-doors.

....The Allegheny is clear of ice and rising.

....The Board of Health could get no quorum Saturday.

....There were twenty-three deaths in Allegheny City last week.

....The job printers met on Saturday and resolved to continue the strike.

....Theodore Thomas with his orchestra, and Lucca are coming here, sometime in March.

....Mrs. Howland, the lady who was burned in East Liberty, had died from her injuries.

....For a completely damp and chilly day, yesterday cannot be excelled—even in Pittsburgh.

....The alarm from box 35 on Saturday afternoon was caused by a ten-dollar fire at No 57 Poplar alley.

....The light-fingered gentry did thriving business at Martino's matinee on Saturday. One lady was relieved of sixty-four dollars.

....The St. Andrews Society, of Allegheny county, propose to petition the Legislature for an act of incorporation as a benedicial society.

....Rebecca street, Allegheny, is in a very bad condition, the slush and water being a little over ankle deep on the crossings and rising rapidly.

....A cylinder head of one of the American Iron works' boilers was blown out on Saturday. Nobody was hurt and very little damage was done.

....The Central Board of Education will hold an adjourned meeting to-morrow evening, when the standing committees for the year will be announced.

....It is rumored that some important changes will soon take place among the officers of the Pennsylvania Central and Pan Handle Railroads.

....The strike in Wheeling has ended. The mill owners and nailors having come to an understanding on Saturday, work in all the mills will be resumed this morning, much to the gratification of all concerned.

....Miss Coombs had to give up her engagement at Erie, on Saturday, because she could not find a stage sufficiently large for the production of "Romeo and Juliet" or properties suitable for the play. Bad for Erie.

....The committee appointed at the last meeting of Councils to audit the accounts at the Mayor's office, transacted no business on Saturday, on account of the absence of a quorum, only one member being present.

....The following Pittsburgh Banks are among the subscribers to the $300,000,000 Five Per Cent. Loan: Citizens, $150,000; Union, $100,000; Exchange, $400,000; Bank of Commerce, $343,000; Tradesmen's, $125,000;

....Mr. W. T. Boone, late of the Williamsport High School, will deliver a free lecture this afternoon, at three o'clock, at the rooms of the Young Men's College. His subject will be: "Relation between Arts of Production and those of Design."

....Mr. James Graham, of Milford, near Parker's Landing, has been missing since the Scrubgrass railroad accident, and it is feared he was a victim of that disaster. It is said five more bodies are to be accounted for than have been recovered.

....About six o'clock Saturday morning a woman crawled over the railing of the Suspension bridge over the Allegheny river, but the look of the water so terrified her she offered Boyle credited her suicidal tendencies. She crawled back and went her way.

....Judgment was rendered in the Court of Common Pleas on Saturday against the Consolidated Gas Company on a bill amounting to $1,500, for the laying of gas pipes, by two of Bailey, Farrell & Co., plumbers, and was for material furnished the company.

....Chas. Althof, of Erie, who lost a hand a year ago by the accidental discharge of a gun, fell through the trestle work of the P. & E. R. R., while trying to board a train near that city, on Friday night, and broke one of his legs, besides sustaining severe internal injuries.

....Quite a set-to was had in front of the GAZETTE office yesterday afternoon, between a Teuton and a Celt, which attracted considerable of a crowd. No blood was spilled, though the latter seemed to be the favored over a half an hour. No police came, as usual, until the fight was over.

....Chief of Police Irwin has been informed by the Chief of Police of Cincinnati of the arrest of two thieves who said they were from Pittsburgh. Eight watches and a large quantity of jewelry, supposed to be stolen from the house of Black Brothers, were found in their possession, and a tag taken from the goods was sent to this city to aid in the identification of the goods, if they were stolen from here.

....To-day the trial of Henry Briceland (colored) charged with the murder of Jno. Shipgham, will commence at Edinsville, Washington county. Thomas Baird, Esq., District Attorney, and J. Hanson Good, Esq., of Wheeling, W. Va., are the counsel employed by the association. For the defense are Messrs. Boyd Crumrine, D. F. Patterson, and Geo. O. Jones, all of Washington.

....Rev. W. Kerr, a Presbyterian minister, has been deposed from the ministry in the Northumberland Presbytery, for ill-treating his wife. He was formerly a student at the Western Theological Seminary, and in May, 1871, married Miss Emily Megill, then residing here. He settled at Easton, Pa., after his marriage, but the matrimonial infelicities of the pair were so grievous that the lady in about eight months returned home, and subsequently preferred the charges against him which led to his expulsion from the Church. He will appeal the case to the Synod.

....David Wright, of Nobiestown, Pa., who was arrested a few days ago, had a hearing before Alderman McMasters, charging William Fagan, John Pool and J. S. Giles with larceny. He alleges that they broke open a freight car at Oakdale station, on the Pan Handle route, and stole therefrom fourteen cans of oysters and ten dollars' worth of sugar. They are all employees of the road and were caught in the act. They were arrested, and in default of three hundred dollars bail each were committed to jail.

INFORMATION has been received at the Mayor's office that Mrs. Catherine Leviele, residing on Mulberry alley, near Seventeenth street, left her home Saturday last, taking with her two children, named Ettie and Kate, aged respectively eleven years and twenty-two months, and has not been seen or heard of since. There is no reason known for her departure, as her relations with her husband were perfectly happy. Her husband, John Leviele, is employed at the steel works of Messrs. Hussey, Wells & Co.

PERSONAL.

***Mark Twain" will soon tell us at Library Hall what he knows about the Sandwich Islands.

***Mr. Charles R. Buckalew publishes a card denying the statement going the rounds of the papers to the effect that he has been appointed attorney for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company at a salary of $10,000. He says there is not the slightest foundation for the statement.

***The following Pittsburghers were registered at the hotels in Philadelphia on Saturday: W. M. Darlington, J. F. Wood, R. H. Lewis, J. S. Dunwoath, Jno. Boyle, H. H. McCormick, S. J. Wainwright, J. B. Livingston, James Conlin, W. B. Miller, George Cunningham, W. Murray, John Macklin, R. S. McLaughlin, James Wilson, J. H. Hildebrand and George Lysle.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—This evening Tony Denier will make his appeaeance as clown in the comic trick pantomime of the "Three Blind Mice." He bring with him a good corps of artists in this especial time.

LIBRARY HALL.—To morrow evening Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will deliver his lecture "Manood and Money" at this hall. The sale of reserved seats for this rare literary treat has been very great, and those who want to hear the great Divine, had better go at once to Kleber's and secure their seats, as undoubtedly tomorrow evening standing room won't be obtainable after the doors are thrown open.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This evening Reverend Henry Morgan, of Morgan Chapel, Boston, will deliver his lecture "Fast Young Men," which he has delivered thirty times in Boston alone. Mr. Morgan and his lecture are highly spoken of by the eastern press. We bespeak for him a full house, as undoubtedly his merit deserves.

AIMS' AMERICAN THEATRE.—This evening an entire new troupe is announced at this house, with many old favorites. M'lle. De Montford, said to be a very psychological wonder, Edward Banker, the change artist, Dick Carroll and his boys, Lulu Delmay, the Harrison sisters, and many other artists with specialities will appear for the first time this season.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—This evening the man of mystery, as he is called, Prince Sadi d'Jalma, O'Donohue, and other new artists, will make their first bow at this house in a selected olio entertainment. "The Union Scout," a military drama, is also announced.

Ladies

will please call in the early part of the day at the Arizona Diamond Store, and avoid the crowd—38 Fifth avenue.

RELIGIOUS SERVICE WITHIN THE WALLS.

A Sunday at the Western Penitentiary—The Convicts at Church and Sabbath-School—A Beautiful System—A Comparison With That of Other Similar Institutions.

Besides the many other excellent features in the management of the Western Penitentiary the manner of conducting the religious services deserve more than a passing notice. A visit to that institution on last Sunday led to the above opinion.

THE CHAPEL

in which the religious services are held is located near the north-east corner of the grounds, and was completed about two years ago. It was originally intended to be made with grated windows, but better judgment induced the management to construct the building without the least vestige of the Penitentiary, or a single reminder that the occupants are still in confinement. The chapel is handsomely furnished in oak, has beautiful stained-glass windows, and is considered by many to be the finest place of worship, in a similar institution in the country. Two handsome chandeliers, an exact counter-part of those in the palace of King William, of Prussia, are one very interesting feature of the Chapel.

SUNDAY MORNING SERVICE.

At half-past eight every Sabbath morning, religious services are held in the chapel, at which all the prisoners are compelled to attend. No excuse is received except that of sickness—not even the plea of Flora McFlimsey, so often available for persons outside of prison walls. However, the prisoners, as a general rule, much prefer to attend church than not, and no great persuasion is necessary to induce them to leave their dark cells for the pleasant chapel. The services are conducted by the chaplain, Rev. J. L. Milligan The chapel is furnished with an organ, which is presided over by Miss Fannie Wright, a daughter of the Warden. The singing is conducted by Prof. William Slack, who leads a choir of thirteen male voices. However, congregational singing is practically advocated, and really good music is the result.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the Sunday services is the sabbath school, held in the afternoon at half past one o'clock. The size of the room makes it impossible to accommodate all the prisoners at one time, and those in the side wings or corridors, alternate with those in the centre corridor in attending. All of the four hundred and forty convicts are thus permitted to attend school every two weeks. Although the attendance at sunday school is not made compulsory, all are given the privilege and all who are well accept it. In the chapel about seventeen male teachers are engaged each Sunday, while six female convicts are taught separately by a lady teacher.

GOOD ORDER.

The guards, some fifteen in number, who conduct the prisoners to and from their cells, occupy seats on an elevated platform in the rear end of the chapel, so that they may oversee the school, and be ready to quell a disturbance if necessary. The idea suggested itself, as we looked on those two hundred convicts in charge of one tenth their number, suppose they should suddenly attempt to escape. The thought was communicated to one of the officials, who answered, with an evident pride, "Why, sir, if there was to be a disturbance here now, three-fourths of the men would fight with the officers—such is their regard for the day and the occasion, and their appreciation of this privilege." During the time—now nearly four years—in which the school has been in operation not a single disturbance or trouble of any kind has occurred, either during the services or in taking the convicts to and from their cells.

THE BENEFITS OF THE SYSTEM.

The plan of conducting the services at the Western Penitentiary, though not in general use, in similar institutions, seems an incaculable benefit in rendering the general management of the prisoners much more easy. Such a service conducted in that manner inspires the prisoners—at least a majority of them—with some self-respect and pride in the thought that they are still men, though convicts, and that some interest is taken in their welfare. One is surprised at the earnest attention they give to the lessons and the interest they take in every exercise. In the Eastern Penitentiary in this State, and in other similar institutions throughout the country, the services are conducted while the prisoners are in their cells. The cells are open and the cells are open, but the convicts are closely confined by an iron grating, while the minister stands at one end of the long corridor and preaches, apparently, to the vacant hall.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

A petition was presented by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the appointment of viewers to assess damages in the matter of the confiscation of certain property in Patten township, owned by Beatty, Negley et al. The petion was received and ordered to be filed.

In the matter of the application of the German Roman Catholic Saint Michael's Orphan Asylum, of the South Side, for a charter of incorporation, a preliminary order was granted. The object of this association is the relief, support, maintenance and education of orphan and destitute children of German origin.

A petition was presented by Mrs. Letitia A. Stubbs for an order of the Court directing the sale of certain property in McClure township. The petition was granted and an alias order of sale ordered to be issued.

On motion of attorney for defendant a rule was granted by the Court in the case of Frederick Horlacher vs. Ludwig Stitz, to show cause why the judgment in Wright's book should not be opened and defendant allowed to put in a defense, and that either party may take testimony on twenty-four hours' notice. The defendant makes affidavit that while under the influence of liquor he was induced to sign a note for three hundred dollars, compromising a suit for slander which had been instituted by Horlacher against M